FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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Letters to the Editor must be post paid

SALES AT AUCTION.

THE SUBSCRIBER having determined to close his business in Fayetteville, will sell the remainder of his

STOCK OF GOODS

At Auction, on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1835. The assortment is large and embraces all articles usually kept in a Fancy Store. As the Stock will be sold for *"CASH,"* it offers great inducements for Country Merchants to attend. The sale will be positive.

W. S. POE.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO., *Auct'rs.*
May 25, 1835. 38 3w

New Orleans Molasses.

10 TIERCES landing from Steamer John Walker, for sale by
AMOS KIMBALL.
May 26, 1835. 38tf

IRVING'S NEW WORK.

JUST received, Crayon Miscellany, by Washington Irving; the Yemassee, by the author of Ann Rivers, Valerius, a Roman Story; The Bashful Irishman; Highland Smugglers; Allen Breck; History of Pirates, Robbers, and Highwaymen; Roderick Random; Language of Flowers; Last Days of Pompeii, (at 60 cents;) Life of J. Brainerd Taylor; Lawyer's Common Place Book; Johnson's Digest, &c.
E. J. HALE.
May 19

Mother's Catechism.

For sale by E. J. HALE.
May 7, 1835.

New, Cheap and Desirable
GOODS.

GEO. C. McNEILL,

HAS just received and is now opening, at his Stand, (South side Person street, 3 doors from Market Square,) a large and splendid assortment of Spring, Summer, Staple and Fancy

DRY GOODS,

TOGETHER WITH A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
HARDWARE & CUTLERY,
Crockery Ware & Groceries,
All of which he is disposed to sell low for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE. His stock consists in part of the following articles, viz:—
Extra superfine Blue, Black, Claret, Napoleon Violet, Russel Brown, Polish & Invisible Green CLOTHS,
Low priced ditto ditto ditto,
Cassimeres and Vestings of superior quality,
Superior 6 4 Summer Cloth (a new and splendid article,)
Super black Cashmaretto and Erminetts,
Cape Camlets, Linen Drillings, Black Lastings, Bombazellas, Princettas, fancy-ribbed Drillings, &c.,
Superior Irish Linens and long Lawns, Cotton Shirtings and Sheetings,
A few Ready Made SHIRTS.

A very extensive assortment of SILKS,
Embracing almost every description, some of which are very superior.
FRENCH BOMBAZINES, of all qualities, (some as good as any imported,)
Black Chally, Black Crape Veils for mourning,
Super printed Challyette, and figured Ipsola Silks, a new and splendid article,
Extra rich printed French Muslins, of the very best qualities, Mourning Muslins and Ginghams,
Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Worked Muslin Capes and Collars, Worked Muslin Insertions and Edgings, and blond worsted Edgings, bobinet and thread Laces and Edgings, green and white blond Gauze Veils, black love Handkerchiefs.
An extensive assortment of fancy dress SHAWLS and HANDKERCHIEFS, of the handsomest styles, (some entirely new.)
Brown Thread, Cotton and spun Silk Gloves for Gentlemen,
Black and white English Silk ditto,
RIBBONS of every description, a large assortment
India and Pongee Silk Handkerchiefs,
8 cases of BONNETS, of the newest and most fashionable styles,
A large assortment striped and plaid Muslins and Cambrics,
Plain and figured Swiss, Jackonet and Book Muslins,
HOSIERY of all kinds.

350 pieces new style Prints,
1 bale Osnaburgs and Bewlapps,
Russia Sheetings, Dowlass and Ticklenburgs,
Russia and Bird's eye Diapers and Table ditto,
Mexican Mixtures, Twilled Stormants, Rouen Cassimere,
Blue and brown Jeans, Apron Checks, Bed Ticks of all qualities,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Cotton Osnaburgs,
Jefferson Cord, Constitution Frills,
Blue printed cloth Table Covers.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT
Umbrellas and Parasols,
HATS and SHOES,
STOCKS and COLLARS,
Shell Combs of every description,
With many other articles too tedious to enumerate. In short, his Stock comprises as complete an assortment of desirable Goods as there is now in market, and will be sold low at wholesale or retail.
N. B.—Country Merchants will find it to their interest to call and examine the above Stock before they make their purchases.
GEO. C. McNEILL.
April 17, 1835. 35tf

Blank Warrants for sale here.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

THE Semi annual Examination of the Episcopal School will commence on Monday the 15th day of June next, and be continued from day to day until the following Thursday. The friends of the Institution, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.
The Summer Session will begin on Friday the 25th day of the same month.
By order of the School Committee,
GEO. W. FREEMAN, *Sec'y.*
Raleigh, May 16, 1835. 38 tJ15.

EPISCOPAL SCHOOL.

AT a late meeting of the SCHOOL COMMITTEE, it was ordered that no one shall be hereafter received into the Institution, whose age, at the time of making the application, shall exceed *fourteen years.*
This regulation, however, does not apply to any who are members of the School at the present time.
By order of the Committee.
GEO. W. FREEMAN, *Sec'y*
Raleigh, May 16, 1835 38 6w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

THE medicinal virtues of which have been attested by the reclaimed health of hundreds who have visited them, will be opened for the reception of Company on the first of June. Terms, for Board, &c. as usual, viz:—Grown persons, $1 per day. Children and Servants, half price Horses 75 Cents per day. A reasonable deduction will be made for Families by the month. Since the last Season, Chimneys have been built to the Cabins, which will make them much more comfortable.
In addition to the usual conveniences of the Establishment, BATHING HOUSES have also been constructed, where Baths of every degree of temperature will be furnished.
ANN JOHNSON
Shocco Springs, Warren County, May 14, 1835 38 4w.

Loaf and Lump Sugar.

5 Bbls superior Loaf } SUGARS.
5 do. do. Lump }
For sale by JOHN MUNN.
May 25, 1835 38 tf

LUMBER.

THE Subscriber is now prepared to contract for any quantity of first rate LUMBER, which will be kiln dried and delivered to order in eight days after application is made, or as soon as it can be dried. All applications thankfully received and strictly attended to by
MICHAEL McGARY
Fayetteville, May 25, 1835. 38tf.

Constable's Bonds
UNDER THE LATE ACT FOR SALE HERE

From the Salisbury Watchman.

Great Political Meeting in Rowan.

It will be remembered that the Grand Jury of this County, at the last Superior Court, recommended to their fellow citizens to hold a public meeting on Monday 18th inst. and appointed a committee, whom they instructed to invite the Governor of the State and our two Senators in Congress to attend. In order to give assurance that it did not originate with either of the parties, which a few years ago so strongly agitated this community, an equal number on each side were appointed, all of whom had been prominent before the people in this contest. This Committee discharged their duty by inviting the Gentlemen specified, with many others of political distinction: among other invitations was included Gen. Duff Green of Washington City, who happened to be in our Town on his way to Columbia, South Carolina. Our Governor and Senator Mangum promptly obeyed the call. Gen. Green also was present—several gentlemen also from neighboring Counties, with at least ONE THOUSAND of our county men, attended, and it WAS A GLORIOUS DAY FOR ROWAN. The signal for meeting was given by ringing the Court House bell, and according to previous arrangements as many as could get in met there, and the officers were appointed, but it being perceived that a large portion of the company would have to remain out of doors, it was agreed to remove to a grove a short distance off—this they did, accompanied by the elegant band of Music from Salem. Here the Chairman addressed the meeting at length, in a clear and forcible manner—Gen. Polk, one of the Committee, with a few prefatory remarks, offered the Resolutions which they were instructed to prepare, and which appear below—these, Mr. Fisher, after a few further remarks, read to the meeting. The Governor, Mr. Mangum and Gen. Green, severally addressed the meeting on the general politics of the country, and the only commentary we shall make is, that this large crowd remained together (mostly standing,) during the five hours which the business occupied, and they seemed most intensely absorbed in the speeches.

MEETING OF THE PEOPLE.

Pursuant to the call of the Grand Jurors, heretofore made, the Free-men of Rowan, in great numbers, assembled in Salisbury, on May the 18th. At 11 o'clock, the Court House bell was rung for the meeting to take place, as on former occasions in the Court House. In a few moments, the Court House was filled up to overflowing, and several hundred persons were outside, unable to get in.

The meeting was organized, by calling John Giles, Esq. to the Chair, and Judge James Martin, Dr. John Scott, Gen. James Cook, and Nathan Chaffin, Esq. as Assistant Chairmen; Robt. Macnamara and Alexander Long were appointed Secretaries. As soon as the meeting was organized, proposition was made that the Assembly should adjourn to Mr. Vogler's grove, South East of the Court House, in order that all the people attending might have an opportunity of participating in the business of the day, which was carried by general approbation.

From the Court House, the PEOPLE, with the Committee, and the officers of the meeting, the Governor of the State, and Senator Mangum, at their head, marched to the place of adjournment. The elegant band of music from Salem being here, on their way to the Mecklenburg celebration, very obligingly joined in, and conducted the whole concourse, with cheering and martial music to the grove, where hasty arrangements had been made for the occasion by Mr. Vogler.

As soon as the meeting was re-organized, by the officers taking their places, the Chairman arose, and in a clear and lucid address of 30 minutes in length, explained the purposes of the meeting.

As soon as the Chairman had concluded his remarks, Gen. Thomas G. Polk, as organ of the Committee, appointed to draft Resolutions for the consideration of the meeting, presented those which follow below, with a few introductory remarks. The Resolutions were then read. A letter from the Hon. Bedford Brown, excusing himself from attending this meeting was then read. His Excellency David L. Swain, and the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, who had both been invited to attend and participate in this proceeding, addressed the people, in order of their names, at considerable length and with great force and eloquence. General Duff Green, of Washington City, who happened to be casually present, on his way further south, also, upon a call from the Committee, addressed the meeting on the critical state of the country, in a plain but masterly style. Each of those distinguished strangers on descending from the stand were respectfully but heartily cheered by the assembly.

The Resolutions were then put to vote and UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED: They are as follows.—

WHEREAS, We, the Free-men of Rowan County, believe that the best, and only sure safeguard of liberty, is to be found in the constant VIGILANCE of the People over the conduct of their public servants, who, for the time being, may have charge of the Government; and furthermore, that it is not only the right, but the duty of the People, whenever they see the Government, in any of its departments, going wrong, to meet together, declare their opinions, and give the alarm. We, therefore, the Free-men of Rowan County, in Salisbury assembled, do solemnly

Resolve, That, in our opinion, the rapid *progress* which the Federal Government, within a few years past has made, and is still making in the usurpation of power not granted by the Constitution, in the abuse of powers that are granted, in the extravagance of public expenditures, and in the corruption of Republican principles, is such as ought greatly to alarm all patriotic and thinking men, not only for the safety of our Republican Institutions, but even Liberty itself.

Resolved, For the purpose of arousing the people of North Carolina to a just sense of their danger—that the friends of the CONSTITUTION, of ECONOMY in public expenditures, and of REFORM in the ABUSES of the Government, without loss of time, should every where organize themselves for active and open operations. To this end, we recommend to them in every County, to appoint Committees of Vigilance, and observation, *that is*, one *Central* Committee in each County, and a Committee of Vigilance in each Captain's District, whose duty it shall be to awaken the people from their lethargy to detect the artifices of the Caucus party, and of the office-holders and office-seekers, and boldly to expose them to the people; and generally to adopt such other measures as they may think best calculated to inform the public mind, and thereby save our Institutions from the fate that now threatens them.

Resolved, That the Central Committee, appointed by this meeting, forthwith open a correspondence with the friends of constitutional liberty in every part of this State, and more especially in the Western part, for the purpose of producing perfect concert of action in the great struggle for liberty, which is now before us. Also, that said Committee as soon as they conveniently can, prepare and publish an ADDRESS, from the Free-men of Rowan County, to the people of North Carolina, setting forth, in plain and earnest language, the dangers that now hang over the Country, and particularly over the Southern States; and urging upon them the necessity of retrenching the extravagances in public expenditures, and of reforming the abuses of the Government.

Resolved, That the late attempt of the President of the United States, to DICTATE to the people who shall be their next President, in our opinion, is an open assault on the freedom of elections, and a daring outrage on the constitutional rights of the people; and as such, ought to arouse the patriotic indignation of every citizen who is worthy of the name of FREE-MAN.

Resolved, That the Convention, which is to assemble in the City of Baltimore, on the 20th day of this month, for the purpose of nominating MARTIN VAN BUREN as next President, is another attempt to subvert the Constitution of the country—to take from the people the right of choosing their own President, and to transfer it to an irresponsible CAUCUS composed of interested office-holders and office-seekers.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren of New York, to the Presidency; and to the end, that our Fellow Citizens throughout the State, may know our reasons for this opposition, we will here briefly set forth the heads of the principal ones: We are opposed to the election of Martin Van Buren,

1st. *Because*, he has always been hostile to the principles of the great Republican party. The first noted political act of his life, was in hostility to the Republican party. During the late war, when the ENEMY was spreading desolation along our whole coast—when our Northern frontier was overrun, and many of our towns sacked and destroyed by fire—when the brutal savage was turned loose on our Southern and Western frontiers to scalp and murder our defenceless women and children, Martin Van Buren leagued with the opposition of the North, to defeat the Republican candidate for the Presidency; and to disgrace and to drive from power the Republican party; and yet, notwithstanding all this, his partisans, the office-holders, have the effrontery to call him the candidate of the Republican party.

2d. *Because*, He is hostile to the peculiar interests of the Southern States. In 1820, when a most daring and unconstitutional attempt was made in Congress on the subject of the Missouri Question, to interfere with the constitutional rights of the Southern people, HE was found an active and zealous supporter of the nefarious scheme. His subsequent vote in the New York Convention to place free negroes as regards the right of suffrage on an equal footing with white men, is another evidence of what his principles are on this subject, so important to the people of the slave-holding States. This ought to be a serious warning to the Southern people, not to elect one whose principles are so fatal to our SAFETY.

3d. *Because*, He is an advocate of a *protective* Tariff. "In conventions of Manufacturers at home, and in his seat in the Senate, we find him steadily approving, and sustaining the odious Tariff policy, which has acted on the industry of the South so oppressively, as actually to have endangered the peace and union of these States." He voted for the Tariff act of 1828—a measure, which is now characterized as "the bill of abominations." This Tariff system aims to impose heavy taxes on the necessaries of life, such as *iron, steel, nails, salt, sugar, coffee, course cotton, and coarse woollen cloths*, articles that are extensively used by the common people, while, on *silks, wines, jewelry, fine* cotton and *fine* woollen cloths, articles mostly used by the rich, light duties, or no duties at all are desired

4th. *Because*, He is now avowedly in favor of a system of internal improvement by the General Government contrary to the long established doctrine of the Republican party, *that is*, he is in favor of taxing the people of one State to make roads and canals in another State. We hold, that it is unjust to tax the people of North Carolina, to make improvements for New York or any other State—Let each State make its own roads and canals.

5th. *Because*, He has been chiefly instrumental in introducing into the practice of the Federal Government that system of proscription, and party discipline, which is so rapidly destroying the freedom of opinion, corrupting the morals of the country, and making the Government itself, a distinct interest from that of the people. By this system, within the past few years under the influence of Mr. Van Buren, more than *three thousand persons* have been turned out of office, not for acts of misconduct, but merely for opinion's sake—and their places filled up by persons, not because they were well qualified for the duties of the office, but merely on account of their political servility to Martin Van Buren, and because they were willing to prostitute their offices to secure his election to the Presidency—thus converting offices which were created for the benefit of the people into so many recruiting posts to be occupied and used to perpetuate power in the hands of a ruling faction.

6th. *Because*, he is in favor of an extravagant expenditure of the public money.

To show how the Government is going on under the Van Buren System, we have only to refer to public documents furnished by the Executive Departments themselves.

It appears from these documents, that in the year 1823, the whole expenditure of the Government, exclusive of the public debt, amounted to $9,784,000; and that in 1833, it had run up to the enormous sum of $22,713,000.

Public Documents also show, that in the year 1825, the number of persons who received salaries and stipends out of the public chest, was about *fifty six thousand*—and that in 1833, this list had been increased to upwards of *one hundred thousand persons*, who are now fed out of the public Treasury, from the taxes collected of the people.

When at the last session of Congress, an effort was made to lessen these expenditures and reform these abuses, Martin Van Buren and his partizans, openly arrayed themselves against the plan. What then, can the PEOPLE expect from his election, but that this system will go on until taxation and corruption overwhelm our liberties

7. Because under this *Van Buren System*, the Post Office Department, that important branch of the Government, through which light and knowledge must circulate to the people, has been corrupted, and prostituted to the vilest purposes of party.

Public Documents show, that when Judge McLean left the office, it was in a most flourishing condition; not only supporting itself in all its operations, but actually leaving a surplus of several hundred thousand dollars in the strong box of the Department. Scarcely however, had Mr. Barry been in that department a single year, before signs of disorder and confusion began every where to show themselves —It appears, from the reports of Committees of Congress, appointed to examine into the condition of the Department, that not only disorders and confusion exist in it, but practices of the most open corruption. It is proven, that the Post Master General has been in the practice of *giving* large sums of the public money to favorite and partizan mail Contractors, under the name of *extra allowances;*—it is proven that the Chief Clerk of the Department has been concerned in Contracts, and has by some means grown rich out of the spoils of the public Treasury; and as might be expected from all this, it appears that the Department itself, has become *wholly insolvent*, and now owes a debt not far short of a million of dollars —In the days of Washington, or either of his six successors, what would have been the course of the Executive towards a public officer, acting as Mr. Barry has done? We answer, he would have been dismissed from office, and punished for his offences. But, we see that Mr. Barry, in defiance of public opinion, has been retained in office, and thereby encouraged in his malpractices; and *now*, lately we have seen him rewarded for his misdeeds, by appointing him Embassador to Spain, with a Salary of $9000, and an outfit of $9000 more, making $18000 to him in one year; and as if to try how much the patience of the country will bear, we see the convenient tool of Mr. Van Buren, Amos Kendall, enstalled in his place, as Post Master General of the United States. A few years ago Amos Kendall begged Mr Clay, for a Clerkship of $1500 per year, which was denied him; he now receives, as the reward of his ingratitude to his benefactor, an office worth $6000 per year.

8th. We are opposed to Martin Van Buren, because he has attempted to enlist the influence of Foreign Governments, in the struggles of our domestic parties. His correspondence while Secretary of State, with the British Court, and with the Pope of Rome, too clearly manifest this design, to leave any doubts about it.

For these, and many other reasons, we are opposed to Martin Van Buren, and would deprecate his election to the Presidency, as fatal to the welfare of the Union, if not to Liberty itself.

Resolved, That we will support Hugh L. White of Tennessee, for next President: But at the same time, we make this declaration, self respect on the one hand, and fair dealing on the other, require us to say, that we take him as an alternative.—Nevertheless, we believe him to be an able, and honest Statesman; and under these circumstances, we will give to him our open, candid, and zealous support.

Resolved, That we approve of the course of our able and patriotic Senator, Willie P. Mangum, in the Senate of the United States, and more particularly of the firm and manly stand which he has taken against all Executive encroachments on the Constitution, or on the Legislative Department of the Government. He deserves the gratitude of the People, for his faithfulness in their service, WE tender him the thanks of this meeting.

Resolved, That the conduct of the members of the last Legislature who voted for Resolutions instructing our Senators to do an unconstitutional act, was an outrage on the Constitution, and a disgrace, not to him at whom the blow was aimed, but to the authors of the measure; and as such deserves the severest reprehension of the people.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting appoint the Central Committee, and that the Central Committee appoint the Committees of Vigilance in each Captain's District.

Hamilton C. Jones Esq. now arose, and after a few very pertinent remarks explanatory of the subject, offered the following *Resolution*, which was *unanimously* adopted.

Resolved, In the opinion of this meeting, that the nomination of PHILO WHITE to the Baltimore Convention, for this electoral District, is a voluntary assumption of our political rights; not made with the knowledge or consent of one in one hundred of the freemen of this county, nor with the knowledge or approbation of one in one thousand of the freemen of the district which he has *gone* on to *mis*-represent.

On motion,

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two Salisbury papers, in the United States Telegraph at Washington City, and that all the Whig papers in this State likewise be requested to publish them.

JOHN GILES, *Chairman.*
JAMES MARTIN, JOHN SCOTT, JAS. COOK, NATH. CHAFFIN, } *Assistant Chairmen.*
Rob't Macnamara, Alexander Long, } *Sec'rs.*

FROM THE WATCHMAN.

Meeting of the Friends of Judge White in his native County.

A highly respectable and numerous meeting of the friends of Judge White, was held in the Court House in the town of Statesville, on Tuesday the 12th of May—the meeting consisted of at least 350 or 400, collected promiscuously from all parts of the county. Upon motion of James A. King, Jos. P. Caldwell Esq. was called to the Chair, and Col. Milton Campbell appointed Sec. of the meeting —after which the Chairman in a very brief and forcible address explained the objects of the meeting. Upon motion of James A. King, a committee of five was appointed by the Chair, to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, &c.

The Chair announced the following persons as composing said committee; James A. King, George Flowers Esq., Col. John M'Ree, John M. Young, and William King, Esqr's. The Committee after retiring for a short time, reported through their Chairman Jas. A. King, the following resolutions, and the question upon their adoption being put they were carried unanimously.

Resolved, That this meeting repudiate the doctrine, now attempted to be enforced, that a corps of di ciplined partizans, office holders and office seekers, are to control and direct public opinion, under the specious but deceptive authority of a National Convention.

Resolved, That the Convention which is to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the 20th of this month, will present a case of caucus dictation, defiance to the voice of the People, and an arrogant assumption of power, which ought to be resisted by all patriotic men.

Resolved, That under our form of Government, the people alone can legitimately nominate candidates for the Presidency—that in them alone resides the power;—and that the course of Judge White, and his friends, in refusing to submit his pretensions to the Baltimore Caucus of political sycophants, and mercenary partizans, deserves our warmest approbation.

Resolved, That we deprecate the influence of the Executive in the election of his successor. That it is a direct assault upon the freedom of elections, assails the virtue of the people, and, in effect opposes their right to govern.

Resolved, That the political course of Martin Van Buren, has been so versatile, subservient, and contradictory, that no one can indicate the principles upon which he would administer the Government, except that he would wield the patronage of the Government, with a view of perpetuating power in his own hands, and for the purpose of appointing his successor; "the spoils belong to the victors."

Resolved, That any politician who has uttered the servile sentiments, "To have served under such a Chief, and to have won his confidence is glory enough for me," is wholly destitute of any claims to the suffrages of freemen: a sentiment which asserts in effect the executive infallibility, and postpones every consideration of wise and Constitutional Legislation, by bending every thing to the will of the executive.

Resolved, That we disapprove of the course pursued by the Majority of the Senate, in our last Legislature, in refusing to consider and pass certain Resolutions asserting the claims of N. Carolina, to her share of the public domain;—that the majority of that body, evince a readiness to sacrifice the best and dearest interest of the State, because their party required it. And that it was an instance of tame submission to party dictation which is at once suicidal and disgraceful.

Resolved, That we disapprove the proceedings of the last Legislature, in passing resolutions instructing the Hon. Willie P. Mangum to vote for expunging certain resolutions from the journals of the Senate of the United States, that the resolutions adopted by the Legislature, were both inexpedient and unconstitutional; and that they were disgraceful, inasmuch as they required our Senator to become the instrument of his own personal degradation.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the course pursued by the Hon. Willie P. Mangum in refusing to obey these instructions.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the exalted patriotism, ability and purity of purpose, of the Hon. Hugh Lawson White, a native of this county, and now a Senator in Congress from the State of Tennessee. And that we recommend him to the American people, as a candidate for the next Presidency—believing that if he should be elected, he will administer the Government for the benefit of our country, and not for the benefit of a party

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed a committee of Vigilance and Correspondence, whose duty it shall be to collect and distribute information on the subject of the next Presidency, and urge the claims of Judge White on our fellow citizens, as a suitable person for that office:

Col. John McRee, Jas. Campbell Esq. Col. Thos. A. Allison, Jas. A. King, Jos. Davidson, Thos. L. Tucker, Thos. A. Bell, Isaac Shinn, Scarlot Glascock, Sen. James A. Hill, David Waddle, Henderson Forsyth Esq. Jas. B. Gracy, Henry Steel Esq Elias Lazenby John Tomlinson sen. Miles Baily, John Gather Esq. Alvin Howard, Esq. Shadarack Claywell, Allen Gill, Asa Johnson, Samuel King Esq. Maj. Amos Sharpe, Perry Tomlinson, A. B. Blackburn Esq., John M. Young, Wm. Harbin Esq. Samson Ball, L. R. White Esq, Percival Campbell Esq. John Howard Esq. Hosea Redman Esq. Wm. Allen Esq, James McHargue Esq. Theophilus Campbell, Theophilus Williams, Col. Milton Campbell, Robert Allen Esq, Col. Isaac McCurdy, Eli. C. Lowrance, Col. Sol. Loudermilk, Jos. M. Bogle Esq, George Flowers Esq, Cion Arrington Esq. Dwalt Little Esq. Moses Alexander Esq, Thomas Miller, John Feimster, Capt. Andrew N. Adams, James Milligan, Thos. Hill, Brevard Thomas, John Moore Esq. Capt. Woodson Howard, Joseph M. Morrison, William McEwen sen. John Davidson, James Clarke, Samuel Houton, Alexander Torrence Esq. Andrew Caldwell, William G White, James Donaldson, George F. Davidson, Howel L. Alley, Wm. Knox Esq, Col. James Sloan, Wm. Emmerson, Gracy Templeton, Rufus Reid, Hiram Sloan, John W. Gray, Rufus Ramsy, Capt. Neal Brally, Wm. King Esq. Col. David Ramsy, Jos. Chambers, Wm McKay, Hugh Jones.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting, be published in the Western Carolinian, the Carolina Watchman, the Raleigh Register and Raleigh Star, and in such other papers as are favorable to the objects of this meeting, and that they be signed by the Chairman and Secretary.

J. P CALDWELL, Ch'mn.
MILTON CAMPBELL, Sec'y.

FROM THE CHARLOTTE JOURNAL.

The Great Celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.

The streets of Charlotte were thronged throughout the day with a dense crowd of people, assembled from all the surrounding country, to witness the imposing spectacle of the first Grand Celebration of our own Independence. The feeling and enthusiasm of the whole multitude was beyond any thing we ever witnessed. The Revolutionary Soldiers—with their satin badges marked '75 instead of '76—the great men of our State, and a numerous concourse of strangers from South Carolina, and the more distant counties of our own State, were present and joined in the celebration. The day was unusually splendid. The immense military parade, under the command of Gen. Polk, opened the ceremonies of the day. His Excellency, the Governor, was present and reviewed the troops. At 12 o'clock, the military passed through the streets and the procession formed, and joined in opposite Dr. Boyd's Hotel. Thence they proceeded to the Church grove, where arrangements had been made for the delivery of the Oration, and the reading of the Mecklenburg Declaration. The stand from which the oration was delivered, was wreathed all around with flowers—a decoration for which we were indebted to the taste of the Young Ladies of Charlotte. The Grove was crowded all around further than the human voice could reach—and it is no exaggeration to say that there were five thousand within hearing of the stand.

At precisely half past one, the Rev. Mr. Armstrong opened with a prayer; and then followed Mr. Osborne, the Reader of the Declaration, who prefaced his task with a few eloquent and pertinent remarks. He then read the Declaration and gave out the name of the Signers, in a loud and impressive voice. Then followed the Orator, Franklin Smith, Esq. He gave a succinct and eloquent account of the aggressions of the Mother country upon the rights of the Colonies, and then came down to the period of the Declaration. He sketched the character of the Mecklenburg Convention, and in a strain of feeling eloquence, commemorated the virtues of the heroes of the 20th of May, 1775. It was an eloquent performance, and gave universal satisfaction.

Then came the dinner. Upwards of 600 persons sat down to the table, prepared by Dr. Boyd, in a grove fronting the house of Dr. Caldwell. The greatest good feeling prevailed, and merriment and social cheer went brisk around. The toasts announced as the toasts of the day—were arranged by the committee consisting of Mr. Davidson, Dr. Dunlap, Wm. J. Alexander and Franklin Smith, Esqs. Mr Senator Mangum, Governor Swain, and others, spoke at length upon the politics of the day. Gen. Graham gave an interesting historical sketch, by way of response to the sentiment in compliment to him. The whole day went off joyously well.

In the evening, there was a splendid Ball. The room was crowded with ladies, gaily attired, who seemed to enjoy the celebration as much as the youth of the county. The supper table was beautifully arranged, and the large centre *Cake* was gilded with the inscription—*The 20th of May*, 1775. Charlotte has not seen such a day for 60 years.

In our hurry to go to Press, we are obliged to omit the Toasts, and the Letters from invited guests, who could not attend, and a more particular account and notice of the proceedings of the day.

Austin Sherman, a Director in the Mechanics' Bank of Paterson, which failed disastrously a year or two since, has been convicted at Newark, on an indictment for a misdemeanor in *overdrawing the Bank*, and sentenced to the *State Prison* for three years! There must have been some strong circumstances in the case, from which *fraud* was inferred, to induce such a punishment for such an offence.

New Brunswick Fredonian.

FROM THE BALTIMORE PAPERS.

THE VAN BUREN CONVENTION.

Friday, May 22.—12 *o'clock.*

The Convention having met, Mr. Strange, of North Carolina, rose and expressed his wish to have rescinded the resolution which was passed yesterday, requiring the concurrence of a mere majority on all nominations, and supported his motion to reconsider that resolution at some length. He was followed in support of his motion by Mr. Hoke of North Carolina, and the previous question being demanded, the Convention agreed to reconsider. The main question was then put, viz: that a vote of two-thirds should be required to constitute a nomination, and carried.

Mr. Ranney offered the following resolution, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That this Convention now proceed to ballot for a candidate for the office of President of the United States.

The Chair then announced that, in taking the vote by States, the member selected by each delegation, when a State was called, should come forward and deposite his ballot with the Chair. The States being then called over by the Secretary, the ballots were handed in. The Chair and Vice Presidents then proceeded to count the ballots, when it appeared that the vote stood unanimously for Martin Van Buren.

When the ballot for the State of Pennsylvania was read, a motion was submitted that the vote given by the Hon. Geo. Kremer be received and recorded as the only legitimate vote of Pennsylvania, but the motion was laid on the table. The Chair then stated that the vote of Pennsylvania would be recorded as thirty, to which no opposition was made. He then announced that ballots had been deposited by the Representatives of twenty-two States.

The Convention then resolved to proceed to ballot for a candidate for the office of Vice President of the United States. The ballots being handed in as before, the vote stood as follows:

R. M. Johnson.		*W. C. Rives.*	
New Hampshire	7	Maine	10
Vermont	7	Massachusetts	10
Massachusetts	4	New Jersey	8
Connecticut	8	Maryland	10
Rhode Island	4	Virginia	23
New York	42	North Carolina	15
Delaware	3	Georgia	11
Pennsylvania	30		
Tennessee	15		
Kentucky	15		
Ohio	21		
Indiana	9		
Mississippi	4		
Louisiana	5		
Missouri	4		
	178		87

[These do not show the votes of the *individual* delegates—of whom there were between 600 and 700—but a number equal to the electoral vote of each State was given to the candidate whom a *majority* of the delegates of the State preferred.]

When the ballot of the State of Ohio was read, a member from that State rose and said that the vote just given was not the vote of a majority of the delegates of that State, and he protested against its reception. The Chair decided that that was a matter to be settled by the delegates themselves.

When the ballot for Pennsylvania was announced, a member called for the reading of the ballot, which was as follows:

"The Pennsylvania delegation, by their Chairman, George Kremer, thirty votes for R. M. Johnson."

"The Pennsylvania Democratic delegation, by a committee of several members, thirty votes for R. M. Johnson."

This was followed by a motion to reconsider the vote of Pennsylvania, which, after a discussion, was withdrawn.

The reading of the vote of Massachusetts was called for, and being read, Mr. Osgood, of that State, said that he had been instructed to deposite the ballot as read, and the Convention had no power to inquire why the vote was so given. Mr. Lyman moved that the vote of Massachusetts be returned to the delegates from that State, but after discussion withdrew his motion.

The President then announced that the whole number of votes handed in was 265; that Richard M. Johnson having received two-thirds of the whole number given, was duly declared to be the choice of this Convention as its candidate for the Vice Presidency of the United States.

Several members now endeavored to obtain the floor, and a delegate from Virginia having succeeded, he offered a resolution to the following effect: "That two delegates from Virginia be deputed to declare to this Convention that the nomination of R. M. Johnson is not approved of by the delegation from Virginia, and they cannot recommend him to the support of the people of that State, because they *do not believe that he will carry out the great republican principles* which ought to govern the people of this country. He was followed by several speakers, but before any action was had, the Convention took a recess till 6 o'clock.

Six o'clock, P. M.—The Convention having met, a motion was made to add the President of the Convention to the committee on the subject of preparing an address to the people; which was carried.

Mr. Saunders, of North Carolina, made some remarks designed to conciliate the feelings of the Virginia delegation, which induced a discussion, in which Mr. Lytle, of Ohio, Mr. Fountain, of Virginia, and others took part.

Gen. Saunders stated that he was instructed to offer a resolution to the following effect: "That the several States of the Union be, and they are, respectfully and earnestly requested, at proper and convenient periods hereafter, by delegated Conventions by the democracy, or in such other mode as they may deem expedient, to form electoral tickets throughout the country, so that the greatest possible effect may be given to the nominations made by this Convention, and a resort to the House of Representatives thereby avoided.

Mr. Sterigere moved to amend the resolution by adding at the end "except such States as may have already formed an electoral ticket;" but the previous question being called for, the question was ordered to be taken by States, and on the result being ascertained, it appeared that 154 electoral votes were in favor of the resolution, and 77 against it. So the resolution was passed.

When the vote of Pennsylvania was called for, one of the delegations voted for and the other against the resolution, both of which votes were received.

On motion, it was resolved that the President and Vice Presidents of this Convention be a committee to inform Martin Van Buren and Richard M. Johnson, of their respective nominations by this body, and request their acceptance of the same, which was carried.

Efforts were now made to call up the resolutions relative to the dissent of Virginia from the nomination of Vice President, but the Convention refused to sustain the call.

Mr. Sterigere moved that the resolution just adopted, relative to the formation of Electoral Tickets by the several States, shall not be applicable to Pennsylvania. This produced a warm discussion, and the motion was lost.

Votes of thanks were offered to the President and Vice Presidents, which were replied to by the President, and Messrs. Nevitte, Heath, and Strange, Vice Presidents. A vote of thanks was then tendered to the Secretaries, and the Convention adjourned *sine die.*—*American.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE PATRIOT.

The Van Buren Convention has been held, and its nominations have been made, as we announced yesterday, and as will be seen in the report published to-day. We propose to take a brief, but calm review of its proceedings, and to hazard an opinion respecting its consequence. Expecting the Convention to be composed wholly of greedy office holders and expectants, when it came together, we little dreamt that there would be so much strife, bickering, ill feeling, and *management* there displayed, as what we witnessed. The Convention was composed of men, acting as every one might see, upon opposite interests. The Virginia delegation were at the head of one interest, and the New York delegation at the head of the other. The former, though Van Buren men, were still Virginians, remembering their principles, and desiring to present to the country a ticket which the People of the South could support, without openly compromitting their principles, or sacrificing their own self-respect. On the other hand, the New York delegation cared nothing for principles! To them, popularity, and the man who would secure for the ticket and for *Martin Van Buren* the "*hurrah boys*," was every thing! Virginia through Dr. Mason, declared she went not for *William C. Rives!* she went for those *principles* which she dearly cherished, and would not be separated from. She would go for any man who was known to be respectable, and a disciple of her doctrines. New York, through Mr. Holt, of Ky., and R. T. Lytle, a fat office-holder of Ohio, rung out the changes upon Old Tecumseh—his scars—his Sunday mail report—his efforts to procure pensions for old soldiers, and annuities for widows—his opposition to imprisonment for debt—the love the Western People have for him, and all that kind of thing.

Dr. Mason, as the representative of the Virginia delegation, approved all these things in Colonel Johnson. But he said his party in Virginia could not support him, upon principle. They had not dared even to meet the Opposition on the question of Mr. Van Buren alone, *because of the uncertainty of his principles.* They had fought with all their strength against one of Virginia's most talented sons, Benjamin Watkins Leigh, because they feared he might, in some peculiar contingency, be a bank man. They had conquered in their recent struggle. They had sacrificed Mr. Leigh—and how would they now appear, to go back to their constituents and ask them to support Richard M. Johnson, a bank man, an internal improvement man, and a tariff man! They could not, and they would not do it.

The Virginians were laughed at, derided, and insulted. The New York delegation found the New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Maine Jacksonism so pliable that it could be moulded as New York pleased, and they snapped their fingers to the entire South, if it chose to desert them.

One of the delegations from Pennsylvania, too, the Wolfites, received a most contemptuous insult at the hands of the New York delegation—for it was that delegation, under the direction of Mr. Silas Wright, Jr., that managed every movement. The resolution calling upon Pennsylvania to nominate a new electoral ticket, was opposed honorably, fairly, and to the very last, by the Wolf delegates; and yet it was passed, by order of Mr. Wright, to rebuke them for suffering five of their number to dare to prefer Rives in open Convention. The Muhlenburg delegates were about equally divided, out of the Convention, between Rives and Johnson, but getting their cue from Mr. Wright, they gave their entire vote for Johnson, and as a consequence, procured the passage of the resolution to form a new electoral ticket in Pennsylvania. This widens the breach between the two parties in that State—makes it totally impassable—causes two Van Buren electoral tickets to be seen—and *secures the vote of Pennsylvania, as old George Kremer openly declared, for the opposition!*

The management in regard to the Missouri delegates also displayed its cloven foot. Both delegates, some little time previous to the balloting, declared to the friends of Rives that he was their man, and that they could not support Johnson! But they were brought over.

The whole proceedings of the Convention have been management—management—management! They have proved anything but a "labor of love" to the Virginia delegates, or to the delegates from the Wolf party, in Pennsylvania. The former have been derided and laughed at, for their "nice, fine-spun notions of principle," and the latter insulted and defied! The Wolf delegates were denied a hearing—cut off from all explanation, by continual calls for the "previous question."

We believe the proceedings of the Van Buren Convention will result in this: Virginia will not attempt to instruct Mr. Leigh out of the Senate; Mr Philip P. Barbour will be placed upon the ticket with Judge White, which will secure for it the support of all the South and the Southwest. Pennsylvania will have two electoral tickets in the field, and if any members de line upon the present ticket, their places will be immediately supplied by other *Wolf men*, and the opposition will carry the State.

EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

Baltimore, May 22, 1835.

Gentlemen: I apprehend that this *celebrated* Convention will turn out to be a "much ado about nothing;" certain it is, that the weather, or the *Races*, or some one thing or another, has taken "all the gold off the ginger-bread." There are no less than forty or fifty members prepared with speeches—nay, you may see them sticking out of their pockets, which will, I expect,* have to go home undelivered; for it is evident that folks are getting tired of this political *Vaudeville*. Those who find themselves disappointed of a chance of spouting forth their orations in the *great* Convention, are, many of them, making them in the door-ways, and under the porches of their respective hotels. A "door-way caucus" of the Pennsylvania *delegations*, (or a portion of them,) just informs me, by a conversation too loud *not* to be heard, that they never intend to unite until death parts them. Oaths were sworn; they went as far as

"Do you bite your thumb at me, sir?"

(I forget whether this was a *Wolf* or a *Muhl*) but the other, very likely, remembering Shakspeare's maxim, "the better part of valor is discretion," said, in the words of the replicant to the Montagues,

"No, sir! I bite my thumb!"

and so, no "Bella, horrida bella" took place. As to the war of words, Heaven knows it is universal. We have here, at this moment, just under the eaves of our hotel, "a young, fire-eyed disputant" of about seventy years of age, settling "the question," at a most glorious rate. He says this is "a *concentration* of the American People." Go where you will, it is all the same. "Jackson" and "Van Buren;" offers to bet, and offers to fight, are all the rage. Van Buren was elected, nominated, I mean, unanimously. By the by, I had nearly forgotten the principal thing; the Vice President, R. M. Johnson, is *elected;* that is, I mean, by the Convention, which is like a "promise to pay" from a man who does not know whether he can pay or not. The vote is 178 to 87. Two-thirds having been required as an *elective* majority, this did not do much more than elect Mr. Johnson. We had, of course, many, very many, orations; but the *applause* was chiefly given to a young gentleman from Kentucky, named Holt. Had his speech been *sifted*, you might possibly have found two grains of wheat in his bushel of chaff; but we had to take it as it came. Let us, however, do the audience the justice to say that they made the roof re-echo to the tune of "Well *roared*, lion!" at the end of every fifth word. He absolutely *did* roar. I do not, of course, dispute the purity of his motives, although he has given me a severe head ache. * * * * *

There had evidently been tremendous *caucusing* last evening; effectual, as regards their voting, but, certainly, very ineffectual, as far as it respects opinion. The Virginia delegation—that is, a portion of them—complain that they should be *obliged* to take R. M. Johnson. The Massachusetts delegation go 10 and 4 for Rives and Johnson. Pennsylvania gave—no, I mean *meant* to give, a double vote, (two votes of 30!) inasmuch as the "yellow-hair'd laddie," George Kremer, and Major Galbraith, had two distinct reports to make. However, all settled down right enough. Knowing what "the enemy" would say, what he well might say, they jumped the fence, silenced all points of order by acclamation, laid all that they could not *relish* "on the table," suppressed loquacity, voted like men, (I mean, of course, Van Buren men,) are now eating with the appetite of hungry wolves, and, in about one hour will meet, I expect, like lambs, and then separate like friends; that is, if we can keep the speeches of our Conventional Isaac Hills quiet in their pockets. Some of the speeches of the gentlemen present were rather violent, and certainly went beyond the bounds of discretion; but then, as they asserted, they were *fresh* from the People, and did not exactly understand the *lex parliamentaria*, which their worthy President had ever and anon to explain to them; and, after all, I believe that some hundreds of them will go home without understanding why the motion for the *Previous Question* should cut off debate. Andrew Stevenson, used as he has been to a more orderly school, could not forbear showing, occasionally, something of anger, nor was it at all to be disguised, that, if they did not close up their discussions, the breach, already sufficiently visible, must every moment get wider.

* The reader will please to bear in mind that this letter was written before the adjournment of the Convention.

From the National Intelligencer.

In designating the late Baltimore Convention as the "Officeholders' Convention," the Government paper chooses to understand us as meaning that all the *members* of that assemblage were office-holders. Without stopping to inquire how many of them were actually office-holders, or how many were office-*seekers*, (which latter, by the way, would be much the more curious development of the two,) let us shew the Globe, by a single case, what was our meaning, and what, in part, was our authority for it.

The forty-two delegates from the State of New York, in the Convention, were appointed by a State Convention held at Albany. Of this Albany Convention *forty-eight* were office-holders, *eighteen* of them *Postmasters*. The Committee appointed to select and report delegates to the Baltimore Convention, consisted of *eighteen* office holders, *twelve* of them *Postmasters*. The 42 delegates selected by this Committee, comprised *twenty* office holders, of whom *five* were Postmasters.

Now if this whole affair might not be justly called an *Office-holders'* affair, and a Convention so appointed and constituted, an *Office-holders'* Convention, then we admit that the designation bestowed on it, by ourselves and by the Public generally, was inapplicable and unjust.

As we are on the subject, however, we will bring to the notice of the Globe something that comes much nearer to a misnomer than the phrase to which it takes exception. The proceedings of the Baltimore assemblage are denominated by the Administration prints, "*the deliberations*" of the Convention. The Albany Argus of Saturday promises to give in its next No. the result of "*the deliberations*" of the Convention. We have already, we presume, exhibited enough of the transactions of the Convention to shew what propriety there is in the epithet used by the Argus; but if any reader still remain unsatisfied on this point let him peruse the annexed description furnished on the spot by a correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot of Monday last, of the manner in which the "deliberations" in that body were carried on and consummated:

THE CONVENTION—LAST DAY.

The last day's proceedings of the celebrated Van Buren Convention were much the most edifying and amusing of the three: I took my seat with the delegates at an early hour. The Convention was called to order, and a clergyman ascended the pulpit, and made a long prayer. It was the first real, *bona fide*, thick and thin, Jackson Van Buren prayer I had ever heard. Some members near me winked at each other, at its conclusion, and remarked that they had nothing left to do, the parson had settled the whole business for them; whereupon a motion was made for a recess until 12 o'clock. It was agreed to; so we all took our hats and started.—There was some little caucusing to be attended to. This was finished by 12, and we took our seats in Convention again. Now came on the entertainment. One of the Vice Presidents, a North Carolinian, rose, pale and agitated, and proposed a reconsideration of a previous vote for the purpose of making it necessary that a candidate should receive two thirds of the votes of the Convention before he could be nominated. He was a trifle dashed at first, but after getting a little excited, he spoke very well, and entertained the Convention. After him, the drollest little fellow I ever saw, one of the North Carolina Delegates, jumped up and commenced spouting at a great rate. His eyes sparkled: he said he was no politician, no office-holder, no office-seeker, not acquainted with management, he came fresh from the People; he preferred William C. Rives to Richard M. Johnson, when he came into the Convention.

[Here the little gentleman was called to order, and reminded that the names of candidates and their relative qualifications were not to be named and discussed.]

This quickened his steam a little; he then said he had preferred the two-thirds candidate; every body knew who the two-thirds candidate was; but he would go for any man who would carry out the principles of Andrew Jackson's administration; he knew there was partisan feeling displayed in the Convention; he had heard some declare that Virginia would accede if the two-thirds candidate was not nominated; he had heard others say, "damn Virginia, who cares how Virginia votes." [Here the little fellow was called to order by fifty voices, when up he jumped into his seat and went on, with his eyes flashing vengeance and fire!] He would not be put down by any body, nor by all the *hissing*, and *hawking*, and *noise* they might make; he had the floor and the right to speak, and he meant to speak the minds of his constituents. Whoever dared to call him to order should repent of it; he had as many personal and political friends in his district as any man in the whole Convention; he would not be put down; he dared and challenged any man, all the men in the Convention, to meet him in single combat; he would let them know that his right was as good as that of any other man there; he was for the principles of Andrew Jackson's administration, and so forth, and so on.

The President thumped and thumped again, and nodded his head and entreated the delegate to sit down; the whole Convention was in an uproar; and at last the valiant little delegate, "fresh from the people," did sit down. The Convention breathed easier again. Finally the motion was carried. Next, the voting commenced for a candidate for Vice President. [Forced on by the *previous question.*] Then the announcement that Mr. Van Buren had all the votes was made, and set us all clapping like so many suddenly rejoiced people. Then came on the voting for a candidate for Vice! Johnson got it! The New Yorkers set up a tremendous shout! The friends of Rives hissed! All was confusion! all uproar! The Virginians protested against the nomination in a resolution written by the President of the Convention. One of the delegates said, in behalf of his colleagues, that they would not support the nomination; that Virginia went for principles, and not for Richard M. Johnson, by a good deal. At this, Lytle, of Ohio, whispered to Mr. Holt, of Kentucky, who immediately arose and sung out "Mr. President;" the President did not hear him. "*A member up,*" exclaimed Lytle at the top of his unusually strong voice. This brought attention to that part of the House. Mr. Holt, who is a very unprepossessing young man in appearance, commenced speaking in a low, tremulous voice, swinging his body to and fro, and brandishing his arms up and down at a great rate—Lytle commenced stamping and clapping; others joined in—Holt became eloquent—he poured forth the story of Johnson's services to the country "in words that breathe and thoughts that burn"—he completely electrified the house, and brought tears from the eyes of the office-holders, old and young! A Virginian followed in opposition—much confusion prevailed—the Convention adjourned to 6 o'clock—came together again at that hour—R. T. Lytle declaimed with great vehemence in favor of a gentleman whom he styled "Old Tecumseh." He made the whole church ring again with his voice—and the blood nearly burst from his face, he so exerted himself But all that he uttered having been so much better said by Mr. Holt, his efforts were mostly lost upon the Convention. Mr. Lytle was followed by Mr Fountleroy, of Virginia, an old gentleman who wore spectacles, and had a very unmusical, squealing voice. The only distinct words he uttered were that "Virginia would not go in the road to ruin." The Convention was quite restive. The members did not want, at that late hour, to listen to the speech of any body, much less to a Virginian, and still less to old Mr. Fountleroy. So they took this occasion to applaud him down. The applause was immense!—The old man thought it was all meant in good earnest, and repeated the exclamation. "I say," he exclaimed, "Virginia will not go in the dark and dreary road to ruin!" The applause was repeated—it was electrifying! The old man again opened his mouth; but no sooner done, than a tremendous clapping commenced. He again essayed to speak! The clapping was instantaneously repeated! Again he tried it! again burst forth the simultaneous applause! The old man took the hint, and sat down—and a broad grin rested on the countenances of all present. Every body was ready to burst with laughter! It was a capital scene. I shall never forget it.

This is what the Argus and the Globe call "deliberating."

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

By whom and where was Mr. Edward Rucker appointed as a delegate from Tennessee? The vote of this man decided the nomination in favor of Col. Johnson, and consequently if that individual be elected, Mr. Rucker may say that he made the Vice President. We have seen no account of meetings held in Tennessee for sending delegates, as it is well known that ninety-nine hundredths of her citizens are opposed to Mr. Van Buren. Where then did Mr. Rucker come from—not "fresh from the people," but we opine fresh from Washington.

FROM THE BOSTON ATLAS.

VAN BUREN AND THE POPE.

Our readers will bear us witness that we have, uniformly and scrupulously, avoided the introduction of sectarianism, or religion, into political discussion. We have avoided, from the same feelings, all allusion to the recent controversy between Catholicism and popular prejudices. A man's faith is sacred to him. He is answerable for it to no earthly tribunal. We would be the last to assail or molest any one for his belief. A man's political creed is one thing: his religious creed is another—and woe betide him who shall blend these creeds for the American people. We know too well the multiplied horrors that have resulted from their union in other times and countries; and should watch with the most scrupulous jealousy every attempt to connect in the most remote manner the church with the state.

Such an effort is making in this country. Religion has been introduced into politics. The Pope has obtained a foothold in the Republic, and his influence is fed and fostered by Van Buren, with a view to its ultimate use in the Presidential election. The proofs of this are manifest. All the Bishops and leading men of the Catholic church are Van Buren men. They espouse the cause of the office holders. With a very few exceptions, the Catholics go in a body for the party in power. At the late election in Michigan, the Catholic clergy of Detroit, with the Bishop at their head, exerted themselves personally in electioneering, and in directing the political course of the people under their charge. This of course created a great excitement in Detroit, and must excite alarm every where. "Henceforth," says the Detroit Journal, "let not the present political parties in Michigan be distinguished by any other names than 'Americans' and 'Foreigners.' In this city we are aware that the 'Americans' must be in the minority. *The direct* personal influence in politics of the Catholic Clergy, with a Bishop at the head, forbids the hope that it can be otherwise.

Again the same paper says, "In the spirit of charity and constitutional liberty, let the light of peace shine upon and gild it to the eye of the votary; but let us resist the influence of the clergy here, (among them we are prepared to make *one* honorable exception (*in their attempts to control our government and its institutions through our foreign emigrant population.*"

The systematic efforts of the present dynastry, to import a population whose strength they could wield through the priests already secured in their interest, cannot have escaped the attention of the most inconsiderate observer. It was for this purpose that Cobbett wrote his Life of Jackson; and it was for this reason that that infamous and disgraceful volume was circulated among our Catholic population. It is a notorious fact that more than fifty Irishmen were carried down in the same steamboat from Newport to vote in New York at the Fall Election, who were occupied with the improvement of their minds, by this delightful work.

It was a masterpiece of policy in Martin Van Buren to cultivate such relations with the Catholic clergy as have enabled him to become sole master of the Empire State.—But we will never believe that he can play that game on a large theatre, and subdue this country to the disgraceful vassalage of a Popish dependency. *The people of this country will never allow that the subjects of the Pope shall be tools in the hand of Martin Van Buren to build him up a Regency over the whole United States.* This is his present object. Can the people of this country suffer it to succeed?

Among the precious proofs of Van Buren's efforts to interest the Catholic clergy in his cause, is the following most extraordinary letter, written while he was Secretary of State, and addressed to Mr. Cicognani, the American consul at Rome. It is not a mere letter of civility or compliment, but is full of matter which tells us plainly that we have not yet got the whole history of the connection between Van Buren and the Catholic Priesthood.

Washington, 20th July 1830.

"Your letters of the 11th April and 5th May, the first anticipating the favorable sentiments of his Holiness the Pope, towards the Government and people of the United States, and the last confirming your anticipations, have been received at this department, and submitted to the President; by whom I am directed to convey to his Holiness, through the same channel, an *assurance of the satisfaction* which he derives from this communication of the frank and liberal opinions entertained by the Apostolic See towards this Government and the people, and of *the policy which you likewise state his Holiness to have adopted*, and which is so worthy of the head of *a great and Christian Church*, assiduously to cultivate in his intercourse with foreign nations the relations of amity and good will, and sedulously to abstain from all interference in their occasional differences with each other, except *with the benign view of effecting reconciliations between them.*

"You will accordingly seek an early opportunity to make known to the Pope in terms and manner *best suited to the occasion, the light in which* the President reciprocates in their full extent and spirit the *friendly* and liberal sentiments entertained by his Holiness *towards the Government* and the people of the United States, by those which he entertains towards the Government of the Apostolic See, and the people of the States of the Church; and it is the President's wish that you should, upon the same occasion, offer *his gratulations to the Holy Father*, upon his recent succession to the Tiara, not from any hereditary claim on his part, but from the preponderating influence which a just estimation of his talents and virtues naturally had upon the enlightened councils by which that high distinction was conferred; and which afford the best pledge that his pontificate will *be a wise and benevolent one.*

"You will take care, likewise, to assure his Holiness, in reference to the paternal solicitude which he expresses in behalf of the Roman Catholics of the United States that all our citizens, professing that religion, stand upon the same elevated ground which citizens of all other religious denominations occupy, in regard to the rights of conscience, that of perfect liberty, contradistinguished from *toleration;* that they enjoy an entire exemption from coercion in every possible shape, upon the score of religious faith, and that they are free, in common with their fellow citizens of all other sects, and adhere to, or adopt the creeds and practice the worship best adapted to their reason, or prejudices; and that there exists a perfect unity of faith in the U. States amongst religionists of all professions, as to the wisdom and policy of that cardinal feature of all our constitutions and forms of Government, those of the United States and the separate States of the Union, by which this inestimable right is formally recognized, and the enjoyment of it inviolably secured."

An Admission.—The New York *Journal of Commerce*, alluding to Mr. Van Buren, says:—"Enough is ascertained to show that he will be in the minority in the next Senate." The same paper says:—"The views of a number of Jackson Senators in regard to Van Buren, are as yet concealed in their own bosoms. One of them, when recently in this city, was asked if he was in favor of Van Buren for the Presidency, he replied that *he did not know.*"

A gentleman observing an Irish servant girl, who was left-handed, placing the knives and forks in a similar position on the dinner table; remarked to her that she was laying them left handed. "Och indade!" said she, "so I have; be pleased, sir, to help me to turn the table round."

New Orleans, May 17.

Awful Catastrophe.—The three-story brick building on the south side of Common street, and between Camp and Magazine sts. occupied as the Planters' Hotel, and kept by Charles Armstrong, fell to the ground last night about half past 2 o'clock. Fortunately but few persons had lately been making in the upper story, and it is presumed that too many of the support had been incautiously cut away.

The hotel was occupied as an eating house, and it is calculated, contained at the moment of the dreadful accident, between sixty and seventy inmates. The billiard room, which had been very full till late at night, had closed only a short time before. A young gentleman who left it but a few minutes before the fall of the building, states that he passed to the opposite side of the street to his boarding house, went on to the gallery in front, where he heard three distinct and loud cracks, resembling the discharge of small cannon, then a sound like an earthquake, as the mass fell, and for a moment after, one, and only one, appalling cry as if by the united voices of the sufferers! The alarm was directly given to the citizens, the bells rung, and engine companies turned out.

Dr. Campbell was immediately on the spot, rendering surgical and medical aid.—At half past three o'clock about fifteen of the sufferers had been rescued from the rubbish and saved. The voices of many could be heard under the crushed mass, and when we left to make this brief notice hundreds of citizens were exerting themselves to extricate the mangled and bruised bodies of the victims of this awful casuality.—*Bulletin.*

We understand that there were about sixty persons in the Planters' Hotel at the time of its fall. In the course of the day there were taken out dead the body of a gentleman from Yellow Banks, Ky. of the name of Hanna, a lawyer of much respectability; the body of Mr. Mooney, the superintendant of the tables of the Hotel, and formerly keeper of the Lake House on the Bayou road; and the body of a Mr. Hopkins, who had been during the past season attached to the Circus Companies playing here.

It is thought there are still several, four or five, buried in the ruins. More than forty have escaped with life; some wholly free from hurt, some slightly injured, but many shockingly mangled; all of whom, however, it is believed, will survive.

We are informed that none of the props or support of the house had been diminished during the process of repair, but that the accident can only be attributed to the age, defects, and deficiency of one of the walls.

Ib. 16th. inst.

The following ludicrous anecdote, stated in the Augusta (Georgia) Courier, is rather a damper on some of those gentlemen who, with precious little to boast of in their own heads, are sometimes rather importunate in their anxiety to fathom the contents of those of other people. It is a lesson for some of the empirics who are travelling about the country under the imposing title of Phrenologists, and casting ridicule on this useful science by converting it into a trade, by which to entrap the green horns who submit themselves to their impertinent freedoms:—*N. Y. Eve. Star, 19th inst.*

"One of Dr. Barber's pupils, it is reported, was engaged all day yesterday in endeavoring to ascertain, in the upper end of the city, what indications were given out by a prodigious bump found on the left side of a poor fellow's head in that quarter. His Phrenology blushed above the eyebrows, and the wife finally told him, in an angry tone, that she made the bump with the poker, and would make one on *his* head, which he might examine at his leasure, if he did not decamp very quickly."

Barring all levity, what an appropriate name *Barber* is for a Phrenologist!

Texas.—A person has lately returned to this country from Texas, who left some months since, to evade a trial for his life under the charge of *murder.* On his return he affirmed he would *rather be hung than to live in Texas:*—he gave himself up to the officers of Justice—was tried at the late term of our circuit court, and honorably acquitted.

From this it would appear that Texas is not quite such a garden as many of our citizens imagine.

Remarkable fact.—*The American Journal of Science and the Arts* contains a detailed account with a diagram of a spider found last summer in the wine cellar of Mr. David Evans, at Batavia, New York: suspended with his head downward to a spider web. The web was an inverted cone of intersecting fibres, ending in a cord about the size of a silk thread. The tail was neatly spliced into a loop and hung to this cord, and a green fly—around which the cord was woven—had served as a windlass to draw the snake up. The length of the snake was nine inches; and his mouth was closely fastened by other cords. He was, however, alive when found, and undergoing mastication by the expert little kidnappers, who had entrapped, and were feeding on this gigantic prey. Their extraordinary mechanism and skill in the construction of the snare, indicate a purpose and principle of intelligence adapted to the express occasion which called for it, and far beyond the monotonous routine of instinct.

The New Orleans Louisiana Advertiser states, that by a resolution of the city council, the mayor is required to purchase for the use of the city "*cotton seed oil.*" This article is said to be decidedly superior to the best sperm oil. There is now a mill for the manufacture of this oil at Mobile, and another at Natchez. During the past session the legislature incorporated a company, entitled the Cotton Seed Oil Factory and Insurance Company, the subscription books for which will shortly be opened, and a factory will be established in New Orleans, which it is expected will go into operation in the month of October.

BLANKS
For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE

FOREIGN.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

New York, May 23, 11 o'clock P. M.

By the London packet ship Canada, Capt. Britton, the editors of the New York Journal of Commerce have received London papers to April 19th, containing news from Paris to the evening of the 16th.

An animated discussion was still going on in the French Chamber of Deputies upon the American Indemnity bill. On the 15th, Mr. Berryer delivered a speech against it, which attracted a good deal of attention, and according to the English papers, made a strong impression. These papers, however, have always been ready to put the worst face upon the prospects of the bill.

The arrangements for the new Whig Ministry in England were all but completed. Cotton at Liverpool, it will be seen is still rising.

London, Saturday evening, April 19th.

The new Writs have not been issued, but the following is a correct list of the Ministry.

Lord Melbourne, First Lord of the Treasury.
Lord John Russell, Secretary of State for the Home Department.
Lord Palmerston, do. of the Foreign Department.
Lord Howick, or Mr. C. Grant, do. for Colonial Department.
Mr. Spring Rice, Chancellor of the Exchequer.
Lord Auckland, First Lord of the Admiralty.
Sir J. C. Hobhouse, Board of Control.
Lord Duncannon, Woods and Forests.
Marquis of Lansdowne, President of the Council.
Mr. P. Thomson, President of Board of Trade.
Sir J. Campbell, Attorney General.
Mr. Rolfe, Solicitor General.

IRELAND.

Lord Mulgrave, Lord Lieutenant.
Sergeant Perrin, Attorney General.
Sergeant O'Loghlon, Solicitor General.

SCOTLAND,

Mr. Murray, Lord Advocate.

The Cabinet is to be formed of twelve members, and rumor points to Earl Spencer as the twelfth.

PARIS, April 14.—The Journal du Havre of yesterday says—The Constitution, American frigate, which has continued to keep off shore, has at length decided on firing a salute. Yesterday afternoon, at four o'clock, it approached the coast, and fired a salute of 31 guns. To-day our gunners, who had been in readiness for three days to reply to the salute of the frigate, returned it with an equal number of guns. We have been the more pleased with this exchange of civilities, which has been usual, from time immemorial, between friendly nations, as the inhabitants of this town were beginning to be astonished at the delay of the Constitution in performing a duty imperatively established by maratime usage. But, as we have observed already, the salute was delayed, and by the forced absence of the Captain, who set out for Paris after giving orders which could not be sent on board the Constitution, because it was too far from the shore to communicate with the boat which was to convey these orders to it.

Messager.

New York, May 25.

The formation of the new Ministry in England was nearly completed—*excluding* Lord Brougham, and apparently conciliating Mr. O'Connell. So at least it is, perhaps, not unfair to infer from the fact, that when the new arrangements were announced in the House of Commons by Mr. *F. Baring*, Mr. O'Connell sat on the ministerial side of the House, while Sir Robert Peel and Lord Stanley were on the opposite side, with a motley combination of Tories, Whigs, and Radicals.

The composition of the new Cabinet seems to us a weak mixture of Whig and Tory, without any man at all capable, unless the mighty Daniel O'Connell, become their champion, of leading the House of Commons.

Late and Important.

New York, May 26.

LATER AND DECISIVE intelligence from Europe, by the *Napoleon*, Liverpool packet ship of the 24th, was received last night. It confirmed the confident prediction we hazarded in yesterday's paper, that not "many hours, probably, would elapse," before hearing that the Indemnity Bill had passed.

It has passed by the extraordinary majority of 289 to 187. The condition annexed is a mere salvo to national feeling, and will easily be disposed of on our behalf, by a simple reference to, and repetition of, the language of the President's Message.

The amendment of Gen. Valaze, which was adopted, is to this effect:

"The payments to be effected in execution of the first article of the present Bill, shall take place only after the French Government shall have received satisfactory explanations as to the Message of the President of the United States, dated December 2, 1834."

Now it would be a full and complete answer on our part, to the requisition of this amendment, to recall and reiterate the following declaration, which, in the President's annual message, immediately follows the recommendation, that, in a certain contingency, reprisals be resorted to.

"Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are too well known, to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration, that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation, is intended by us."

What was said in good faith in December last, there can be no sort of objection to repeating, with increased emphasis, if necessary, now—especially as a resort to the alternative, to which this language, when used, referred, has been rendered unnecessary, by the compliance of the French Government with our reasonable demands.

A silly, blustering, paragraph, in the Liverpool Journal, which talks about this country being called upon to make *an apology*, has no foundation in fact.

This embarrassing question may, therefore, be considered as finally settled; and without now inquiring, where the merit of, or the obstacles to, an earlier and less ungracious solution of the difficulty, belong, we sincerely congratulate the country on the result.

Mr. Livingston will now, according to his orders, return, we presume, to the United States, rather than retire to Holland, or any neighboring country—leaving a *charge* in Paris.

The Constitution will, of course, proceed to her station in the Mediterranean.

In English affairs there is nothing new by this arrival.—*American.*

LONDON, April 18.—The weekly sales of Cotton at Liverpool, made up to the 16th instant, (on account of Good Friday) reach 25,000 bales, at a further advance of ⅛d. 12,000 of the above were sold on speculation, and 2000 for export. A postscript to our letter from the same house, but later in the day, quotes the advance at ¼ a ⅜d.

LIVERPOOL, April 13.—We continue to have a most active demand for Cotton; 8,000 to 10,000 bags have been sold to day, and prices have advanced ⅛d to ¼d per lb. Since Saturday, 3,000 American were taken on speculation, and 1200 American and Surat for export.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—April 24.

The transactions in Cotton continue to be extensive; speculators and exporters have bought freely, the former taking 9000 bales of American, 1300 Surat, 300 Pernams, and 400 Bahias, and the latter 2500 American, 1100 Surat, 110 Bengals, and 50 Smyrnas. The market is steady for American descriptions, without improvement in prices, save for good and prime qualities, which are rather dearer. Brazils are ¼d per lb. higher, and the Surats at auction to-day went off with spirit, placing them ⅛d to ¼d per lb. higher than last week. One vessel from Bahia, 4 from New Orleans, 1 from Charleston, and 1 from Paralba, have arrived to-day, but not yet reported.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

ROBBERY OF THE BALTIMORE POST-OFFICE.

We know not with what sensations our readers may receive the information contained in the subjoined paragraphs, but, for ourselves, it has affected us much more than any incident of the same character ever did before. The unfortunate person, whose offence is detailed in these paragraphs, it is true, was nothing to us. To our knowledge, we never have seen him. We know nothing even of his history, his birth, or parentage, but what his *name* discloses; but that, in the absence of other knowledge, impressed us in advance favorably of his character. This impression was not lessened, certainly, by the evidence of ability and gentlemanly qualities which he has exhibited in the editorial department of one of the best daily journals in our country. When we heard, therefore, through private channels, of the disclosures now made pubiic, we felt as if a brother had yielded to temptation in a luckless hour, and fallen from a station which he had graced and honored. What an impressive and even awful warning do not the circumstances of this lamentable incident furnish to those unhappy persons whom Gaming, in one form or other, is leading to their ruin! Yes, to their ruin: for death is not more inevitable for all the living, than ruin, in one form or other, to the incurable votaries of that no less fatal than infatuating passion.

FROM THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN OF SATURDAY.

No small degree of astonishment and regret pervaded this community yesterday, as the report circulated rapidly through the city, that the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, WM. GWYNN JONES, had been arrested yesterday morning on the charge of having robbed the Post Office of letters containing enclosures of money. Subsequent inquiries, we are pained to state, proved the report in question to be but too true. For at least a month past, as we learn from an authentic source, the Baltimore Post Office has been in the unpleasant predicament of hearing the complaints of merchants and others, who alleged that their letters, sometimes containing money, had failed to come to hand. In several instances it was ascertained that letters thus missed had been regularly mailed at distant offices, and as they had not reached the individuals here to whom they were addressed, the position of the clerks in the office was rendered extremely unpleasant. The missing letters were uniformly, we believe, those due by the Southern and Western mails, the delivery of which was in the morning. Mr. Jones was accustomed to visit the Post Office at a very early hour in the morning, and obtained his papers before the office was opened for general delivery. In doing so he was daily within reach of the tables on which the letter mails are spread. Complaints of the loss of letters within a few days past, were again repeated, and the suspicions of the clerks were at length directed towards Mr. J. On Thursday morning he went as usual into the Post Office, and when he retired, certain letters which had been placed in a particular spot near him, had also disappeared. The discovery, it may be well imagined, was truly astounding to the clerks, but as neither of them could testify to the fact of having seen him take the letters, it was deemed prudent to await further developments.

Yesterday morning Mr. Jones again entered the Post Office for his papers, and was seen by a clerk who was on the watch to take a large double letter, the address of which had been previously noted. He also was seen to take from the table five entire packages of the southern and western letters which had not yet been opened. Immediately afterwards he left the office, and as he was proceeding to his own office was arrested by a deputy marshal who had been in waiting for the purpose. The double letter, and also the entire packages containing from fifty to a hundred letters, were found in his possession. He subsequently made admissions which show the purloining of upwards of a thousand dollars from letters at various times. The unhappy man,—who, up to this period, has enjoyed a full share of the public confidence and respect,—has been committed to prison, to take his trial at the regular term of the U. S. Circuit Court.

The publication of this detail is made with sincere regret, and only to correct the many exaggerated reports which are afloat on the subject.

We do not know when any event created a greater sensation in this city. The situation and standing of Mr. Jones were such as to preclude all suspicion that he could descend to the commission of a dishonorable act, much less to the meanness of theft—but we understand that his apology is that he was unfortunate in lottery speculations. It is said that when arrested, he had a large number of tickets on hand, in the lottery which was drawn yesterday.

An Independant Elector.—"I suppose, neighbor," said one elector to another, "you'll give a plumper for Mr. ——, as you did before?" "No," said the other, "I don't think I shall—the beef was'nt dressed to my mind at his last election dinner!"

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 2, 1835.

DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION.

WAKE.—Kimbrough Jones and Henry Seawell.
Poll: Jones 542, Seawell 501, Wm. H. Haywood, Jun. 318, Charles L. Hinton 286, N. G. Rand 60, Allen Rogers, Sen. 50.

STOKES.—Matthew R. Moore and Emanuel Shober.

WARREN.—Nathaniel Macon and Weldon N. Edwards.

CABARRUS.—Dan. M. Barringer and Christopher Melchor.

RANDOLPH.—Gen. Alexander Gray and Benj. Elliott.

NASH.—Joseph Arrington and W. W. Boddie.

ORANGE.—Wm. Montgomery and Jas. S. Smith.

NORTHAMPTON.—Roderick B. Gary and Samuel Calvert. Poll: Gary 175, Calvert 137, Richard H. Weaver 120, Wm. B. Lockheart 89.

HALIFAX.—Gov. Branch and Judge Daniel.

CRAVEN.—Judge Gaston and Richard Dobbs Spaight, Esq State of the poll: R. D Spaight 174, W. Gaston 161, J. Bryan 29, J. R. Donnell 26, T. H Daves 8. The three last named gentlemen were not candidates.

JONES.—Wm. Huggins and James Howard.

ONSLOW.—John A. Averitt and David W. Sanders.

CARTERET.—James W Bryan and Thos. Marshall.

LENOIR.—Council Wooten and James Cox.

BEAUFORT.—Joshua Tayloe and Richard Bonner.

HYDE.—Wilson B. Hodges and Alex. F. Gaston

PITT.—Dr. Williams, jr. and John Joiner.

WASHINGTON.—Josiah Collins, jr. and W. C. Norcum.

CHOWAN.—S. T. Sawyer and J. B. Skinner.

PERQUIMONS.—Jesse Wilson and —— Jacocks.

PASQUOTANK.—J. L Baily and Dr. Ramsey.

CAMDEN —— McPherson and —— Fereby.

CURRITUCK.—G. C. Marchant and Isaac Baxter.

BERTIE.—David Outlaw and J. B. Roulhac.

PERSON.—Moses Chambers and John Williams.

HERTFORD.—Dr. Pipkin and Dr. Moore.

EDGECOMBE.—Louis D. Wilson and Dr. Sugg.

NASH.—Willis W. Boddie and John Arrington, Sen.

MARTIN.—Jesse Cooper and Asa Biggs.

WAYNE.—Gabriel Sherard and Lem'l H. Whitfield.

JOHNSTON.—Jesse Adams and Hillery Wilder.

GREEN.—Jesse Speight and Thomas Hooker.

DUPLIN.—Jeremiah Pearsall and John E. Hussey.

SURRY.—Meshaik Franklin and Wm. P. Dobson.

IREDELL.—Samuel King and John Mushat.

BRUNSWICK.—Dr. Frederick J. Hill and Wm. R. Hall.

The French Indemnity—passed.—Our readers will be gratified to find, that the appropriation for the payment of the claims of the United States on France, has been finally made by the French Chambers, by a large majority. See Foreign head.

The Baltimore Humbug.—We have filled several columns of our paper with the doings of this notable body, to which we invite the especial attention of our readers. There appears to have been some amusing scenes towards the close of the meeting.

We find that Gen. Saunders pledged the support of the "*Republicans*" of North Carolina to the ticket Johnson and all. Whilst Virginia scorned to lend her influence to him, her avowed objection being to his politics, which are not those of the South; but we suspect her Delegates were as much averse to his bad private character as to his politics. The party in North Carolina are expected to be as indifferent on the one point as on the other. It is a matter of little importance, however, for we have not the slightest doubt that North Carolina will go against both. We consider the vote of this State as certain for White as any thing can be which has not already taken place. Our information, from the West especially, where the chief force in the election lies, is in the highest degree cheering.

Van Buren and the Pope.—We have been frequently requested to publish Mr. Van Buren's letter to the American Consul at Rome, but have not until now been able to lay our hands on it. It will be found in another column.

Clover.—It is generally supposed that clover cannot be cultivated to advantage in this climate. This is a great mistake, as any one who has seen the extremely luxuriant crop on a small lot of Mr. Mallett's, in this town, can testify. The soil is not good naturally, and no particular pains has been taken to make it so, and yet stalks grew to the length of 4 feet; and from less than an acre of ground, after feeding six cows and two or three horses for a month, there was cut more than $60 worth of forage, at one cutting. In the Fall it is expected that another cutting of nearly equal value will be made.

Why will not our farmers pay some attention to this matter? There is not, we believe, any article cultivated here, which will yield them a richer crop; and it would be some gratification, too, to feel that they would be relieving the State of the reproach of importing vast quantities of Northern Hay. This is what we can never feel reconciled to, that a strictly agricultural State should import thousands of Dollars worth of Hay from a distance of 8 or 900 miles.

The Legislature of New York has passed an act abolishing public Executions of criminals. It provides that only the officers of the County, the clergy, twelve citizens, and such of the criminal's relatives as he may desire, may be present. A most wholesome law, and such as we hope, at some future day, to see adopted in North Carolina.

A huge Pillar.—A granite pillar, nineteen feet in length, and five feet in diameter, weighing 23 or 24 tons, was received in New York lately, intended for the front of Astor's new Hotel.

The Harper's have published a ninth Edition of Major Downing's letters to Dwight.

The Plague in Egypt.—According to accounts from Alexandria of the 23d ult. of 19,000 persons, who, up to that time, have been attacked by the plague, 10,000 had died.

The Stockholders in the Cape Fear Navigation Company held their annual meeting on Friday 29th May. The following persons were re-elected Officers for the ensuing year:

JAMES MEBANE, ESQ. *President,*
JOHN H. HALL,
NATHAN MENDENHALL,
C. J. WILLIAMS,
E. L. WINSLOW, } *Directors.*

GEO. MCNEILL was re-appointed Agent, Collector, &c.

The Receipts during the year amount to $6,049 06
Expenditures 5,710 92
Of which $3,233 89 was paid on account of Dividends, and the sum of $1,708 for removing obstructions in the river below, and repairing Boats and Machinery, which are now in excellent order for work.

The following articles were transported on the river, from 1st June, 1834, to 1st May, 1835—11 months.

DOWN.

14,731 bales Cotton,
1,567 barrels Flour,
252 hhds. Tobacco,
16 barrels Spirits,
325 bushels Grain,
1,714 casks Flax Seed.
$352 20-100 freight on articles not enumerated.
Tolls 10 per cent. on freight.

UP.

52,774 bushels Salt,
2,892 hhds. and pipes Merchandize,
4,790 barrels do,
338 tierces do,
315⅝ tons Iron,
1,838 casks Lime.
13,188 80-100 freight on articles not enumerated. Tolls 10 per cent. on freight.
The tolls on which amounted to the sum of $4,598 26-100

The Capital Stock of the Company consists of 1,844¼ shares to $92,212 50-100 Of which the State of North Carolina hold 650 shares equal to $32,500.

By resolution of the Stockholders regular semi-annual dividends of $1 per share are to be paid on 1st September and 1st March.

The Supreme Court of the United States has herctofore been regarded as one of the main props of liberty; as the only one, indeed, which has not been either weakened or wholly broken down by the party now in power. It has long been suspected that it, too, would have been destroyed, or made a party instrument of, if it had been in the power of that party. Our country has been far, providentially, preserved from that great evil. But the deliberate purpose of the party to make it a party tribunal, and an anxiety for the death of the great and good chief Justice, that they may effect this purpose, are now for the first time avowed by a leading Jackson Van Buren paper in New York. See the following extract from the New York Evening Post:

"The impression gathers strength, that Chief Justice Marshall, who is lying dangerously ill in Richmond, is near his end. We have a high respect for Judge Marshall as a man, and should regret his death, as we should that of any individual of exemplary life and distinguished private virtues As a Judge, however, *his death is not a circumstance that we could at all lament* We have long and earnestly desired that his place on the Supreme Bench might be supplied with a democrat of the Jeffersonian school. We hope the day is not distant, when the fundamental constitution of that tribunal may undergo a thorough change. It is an ultra federal or aristocratic feature of our government, and Judge Marshall is also of the ultra aristocratic school. We desire to see the Court itself re-organized on principles more consonant with the doctrines of democracy, and *its members selected from the party which entertains those doctrines.*"

Our Delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

"Fresh from the People"—GEN. JACKSON.

We beg our readers to notice in particular, the last resolution of the meeting that took place in this town on last Monday. *One thousand* at least of the men whom Col. PHILO WHITE, of the city of Raleigh has gone to represent in the Baltimore Convention, solemnly declare that he has taken upon himself that office *without authority*: that not one of them, and not one in a thousand of the electoral district knew before he had started on this errand, that he pretended to such a character. *Verily he has—borrowed! a garment to appear at the marriage feast*—but this is no fraud on the Baltimore Convention; few of those who sat at the same table with him, were arrayed in different costume, most of them had pirated the dresses they wore, and they certainly would not be too curious to look under the outside clothes of the Rowan elector from Raleigh: The truth is, he that they went there to serve is a wolf in sheep's clothing, for he tries to hide a multitude of sins under the comely garb of Republicanism—Martin Van Buren is himself a political cheat, and we give him joy of the Asses in Lion skins that have gone to honor him!

Salisbury Watchman.

The "White feather."—Gen. *Jackson's* celebrated Letter to the Rev. Mr. *Gwin*, has failed altogether, we presume, in producing the desired effect, for we perceive that "a great public meeting" was held in Nashville, Tenn. on the 2d inst. at which Judge *White* was put in nomination for the Presidency, without a dissenting voice. It is hardly necessary to add, that the Officers and others who composed the meeting, were among the warmest supporters of General *Jackson.*

The "Spectator," a well conducted Jackson paper, which has been printed for the last five years in Rutherford county, in this State, has been discontinued, the Editor "retiring to seek a livelihood in some other pursuit."

The Pensacola Gazette of 9th inst. says—"Gov. EATON and family left here on Saturday last for their late residence in Tennessee. It is conjectured by many that Gov. E. will not return to Florida."

Rail Road.—During the week ending Saturday the 16th inst. 880 passengers were conveyed upon the Rail Road, and 318 bales of Cotton brought to Charleston by it. The Receipts of the Company, for the same time amounted to $4893 41, exclusive of the mails.—*Charleston Courier.*

That the names of the delegates from this State to the Baltimore Convention may not hereafter be unknown to fame, we here give them a conspicuous insertion. They are

Robert Strange	Henry Fitts
Romulus M. Saunders	Henry Blount
Louis D. Wilson	Daniel Turner
William J. Cowan	John H. Wheeler
Josiah O. Watson	John J. Lockhart
Philo White	Alfred M Slade
James Rodney	William P. Ferrand.
John D. Hoke	

Ral. Star.

FROM THE WHEELING GAZETTE—EXTRA.

MONDAY, May 25, 1835.

Another Steamboat Explosion—Forty Persons Missing.

By the arrival at this port this morning of the steamboat Warsaw, Capt. Keating, we learn the painful intelligence that the steamboat Majestic, while stopping at Memphis, Tenn. on her way from New Orleans to St. Louis, on Wednesday, the 13th inst. burst her boiler, by which disaster forty persons were either killed or missing. Eight bodies had been found on Thursday morning, when the Warsaw passed. The passengers were principally German emigrants, and there were twenty cabin passengers in addition, from various parts of the Union. We have no other particulars of this melancholy occurrence, though the papers will doubtless furnish them in a day or two.

To the Editor of the Charleston Mercury—
CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg County, (N. C.) May 22. 1835.

Old Rip is wide awake in this part of her body. Van Burenism is at a dead halt, and even Jacksonism is swiftly dying away. I confidently predict the regeneration of North Carolina. In Salisbury, on Monday, there was a Whig meeting of more than fifteen hundred people, and it was then ascertained that Van Buren had not one hundred friends in the large County of Rowan. The meeting was addressed by Senator Mangum, Governor Swain, and General Duff Green, who is now in this place, and on his way to the residence of Mr. Calhoun.

On Wednesday last, the 20th of May, there was a Whig celebration of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence in this place, at which there could not have been less than six thousand people. They came from all the surrounding Counties, both in this State and South Carolina. A more splendid spectacle I have never witnessed. There were two thousand troops under arms, nearly throughout the day. A splendid band of military music constantly on duty—the rapid movements of several squadrons of cavalry up and down the streets, and the enthusiasm of the dense multitude gave the day a character animated and imposing. I have never witnessed a day of more excitement, and I have attended the Circus at Charleston, where the flower of South Carolina was present to listen to the eloquence of Hayne, McDuffie and Hamilton.

For this glorious exhibition of feeling and State pride, North Carolina is indebted to a young gentleman a native citizen of the State, by the name of Jos. Seawell Jones, who, during the last year, published a book in defence of the Revolutionary History of the State, against the misrepresentations of Mr. Jefferson. It is a book of great power and research, and appeals more strongly to the passions and feelings of the people of North Carolina, than any production of the kind I have ever read. This appeal has been attended with the greatest success, and I believe the publication of his work may be adopted as a new era for his native State. He brought to light and established the truth of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence, which was made on the 20th May, 1775, more than a year before the 4th of July, 1776. He wrote the History of the Revolution in North Carolina, and recording the great events in her history, he seemed as it were, to stand upon them and to sound the appeal—not to arms—but to the maintenance of the honor of the State, by the reverence of her illustrious dead.—He has identified himself with the honor of North Carolina, and being as yet but a mere youth, may he long live to serve and redeem her. He was present on the occasion of the celebration, as an invited guest, and I was surprised to find him so strenuous a supporter of South Carolina, or rather of the course she pursued towards the Tariff. It is not usual to find so severe a writer against the character of Mr. Jefferson, devoted to the interests of the South. He mixed constantly with the people, and was cheered and caressed by the old Revolutionary Soldiers, as if he had been one of the patriots of their war.

About 2 o'clock, a company of more than 600 sat down to a richly furnished table. The Governor of the State, Senator Mangum, and Gen. Duff Green, were present among the invited guests, and all addressed the company on the virtues of Martin Van Buren. The Convention at Baltimore so fresh from the people, was severely handled by all three of the orators. Mr. Mangum was exceedingly happy in a speech of nearly two hours length, in reply to the toast that "he was the servant of the People and not of the Legislature." Gen. Green's speech was well received, and gave entire satisfaction. He explained his views of State Rights and Remedies, and was frequently applauded by the whole crowd. The toast in compliment to young Jones was loudly cheered, and his speech in reply, though brief, was brilliant beyond every other effort of the day. This toast was wholly to the core, and drew forth deafening applause.

"The great principle of the Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence—Resistance to unconstitutional oppression, the most sacred right of individuals and the most sacred duty of States."

The result of this celebration will be most conspicuous to the cause of liberty in North Carolina. It will give a triumph to the Southern party in the State, as well as perpetuate the glory of her history. Calhoun, McDuffie, Preston, Leigh and Tyler, were all invited, but could not attend. Their letters are said to be elegant specimens of patriotic effusions, and will be duly published.

COMMUNICATED FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Female Fragment Society of Fayetteville have made a donation to the Central Board of Foreign Missions of $250; one hundred of which they have appropriated to make the Rev. David Abeel, late Missionary in China, and the Rev. Simeon Colton, Principal of the Donaldson Academy and Manual Labour School of this Town, honorary Members of that Board;—and one hundred and fifty for the education of native females of China. The Female Juvenile Missionary Society, of this place, have contributed to the same Board $15, for the education of some native boy of Ceylon, to be called *Henry Augustus Rowland*, with the intention of contributing the like sum annually until the education of the boy shall be completed.

Fayetteville, May 29th, 1835.

MARRIED,

In Wilmington, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Buxton, of this town, LALLERSTEDT MALLETT, Esq of Bladen county, to Miss FRANCES LONDON, daughter of the late John London, Esq.

In Lincolnton, on the 17th inst. by the Rev. Wm. C Bennet, Dr. A. B CROOK, of Greenville, S. C. to Miss SARAH HOKE, daughter of Col. John Hoke.

In Sampson County, on Thursday the 18th inst., ISAAC W. GRICE, Esq., to Mrs. SUSAN BRANSON, widow of the late Abner Branson.

DIED,

In this town, on Saturday last, deeply regretted by a large circle of friends and relatives, Miss SOPHIA BAKER. She had been for some years a member of the Episcopal Church, and died with a strong confidence in the merits of that Savour whom she had acknowledged whilst in health.

In this town, on Wednesday last, Mr. JOHN RATLEFF, formerly of this State, but for many years a resident of Wilcox county, Alabama.

At his residence, near this place, on the 7th inst. Mr. J. LATASTE, a native of Aux Cayes, aged 58 years. Mr. L resided in this community for the last ten years, and from the amiability of his disposition, was esteemed and respected by all who knew him.—*Columbia Telescope.*

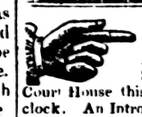
In Sampson County, on the 15th inst., in the 21st year of his age, CALVIN H MOBLY, eldest son of Major Ollen Mobly, of that County

At Millwood, in Dooly county, Geo., on the 1st inst. at the residence of Mrs. Maria Bembry, CHARLES D. BURTON, Esq., Merchant, after a painful illness of seven days. A native of N. Carolina.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, May 26th, Steamer Henrietta, with Clarendon in tow, with Goods for T. J. Jordan, W. S. Latta. T. Sandford & Co. N McKinnon, James Mahoney, G. C. McNeill, E B Drake, Hall & Johnson, G. W McDonald, G J Strecty, Willkings & Co. Nott & Starr, John M. Strong, of this place; and for Josiah Cowles, F Hawley, W. A Williams, M Waddill, J. H. Hill, of the interior.

Fayetteville Market.—Brandy, peach, 60 a 70. Do. apple, 50 a 60. Bacon, 9 a 10. Beeswax 21. Coffee 12 a 14½.—Cotton 17½ a 18½. Corn 90 a 95. Flaxseed, $1 a 1 15. Flour, $6 00 a $6 50. Feathers 33 a 35. Iron 4½ a 5. Molasses, 29 a 31. Nails, cut, 7½. Sugar, brown, 8 a 10; Lump 15; Loaf 16 a 17 Salt 60. Wheat, $1 a 1 10. Whiskey 36 a 40. Tobacco, (leaf) 4½ a 5½ Wool 16 a 20. Cotton Bagging 30 cents. Bale Rope 10 a 11. Fayetteville Factory Candles 15 cts.



Historical Society.

A Meeting of the members of the Cumberland Historical Society will take place at the Court House this evening (Tuesday,) at 7½ o'clock. An Introductory Address will be delivered by a member of the fraternity, after which an election of officers for the ensuing year will take place JUNE 2, 1835.

AUCTION SALES.

THIS evening, at early candle light, at the store of N. & H P. Peck, an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Bonnets, &c. &c.

Terms liberal, and made known at sale.
A. KIMBALL, *Auct'r.*
June 2, 1835.

Rockingham Springs.

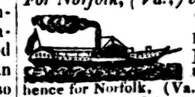
THE above establishment, now in the occupancy of the Subscriber, is now ready for the reception of Visiters.

No pains will be spared to render comfortable, all invalids who may wish to enjoy the benefit of the water, and such as may wish to spend the summer in a healthy and delightful situation

Terms of boarding, $1 50 cts. per day, for man and horse. A reasonable allowance will be made for families by the week or month

WILLIAM P FORREST.
Rockingham county, May 1835 39-3w.

For Norfolk, (Va.,) via Smithville, (N. C.)



The Splendid Steam Packet **WM. SEABROOK,** Capt. Walter Dubois, will depart hence for Norfolk, (Va.) via Smithville, (N. C.) on *Tuesday*, the 9th of June, 1835, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon.—A Passenger list is left at the Subscriber's Counting Room, where Berths can be paid for and secured, either by personal application or letter.

WILLIAM PATTON, Agent,
No. 6, Fitzsimons' wharf, Charleston.

☞The Savannah, Augusta, (Ga.) Columbia, S. C., and Fayetteville, (N. C.) Newspapers, will please give this one insertion.
May 22. 39-1w.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

Wholesale & Retail Tin Ware Manufactory.

THE SUBSCRIBER informs his friends and the public, that he has moved his TIN FACTORY to Fayetteville Hay Street, one door above Willkings & Co's Auction Store. His work will be made of the best materials that can be had, and by the best workmen, and in first rate style. He flatters himself that he will sell lower than the prices formerly have been. All kinds of Tin will be repaired as soon as brought in, and at moderate charges. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves.

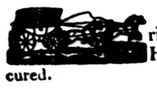
LEWIS KIDD.
Fayetteville, May 28, 1835. 39tf

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

Fayetteville, N. Carolina.

THE Subscriber has leased the New Building erected near the site of the old Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, and is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well furnished, and calculated for private families. The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels thankful to his friends and the public for the patronage he has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same. Cold and warm Baths attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

J. W. COCHRAN.

June 1, 1833. 35tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has just received his Fall Supply of

GOODS

Which he will sell at the lowest market price for Cash or produce.

JONES FULLER.

September 30, 1834. 4tf

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods. He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yarbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Rowlett's Interest Tables,

NEW Edition, just received. Also, his Time Tables, for sale by

E. J. HALE.

April 1. 78tf

THE SUBSCRIBER,

HAVING received the appointment of AUCTIONEER, would offer his services to the public.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, April 8th, 1834.

$50 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, a few days ago a Negro boy named PETER, about 23 years of age. He formerly belonged to Mrs. Stewart, of Robeson County, who sold him to Col. Daniel McQueen of whom I purchased him. He is well known about this town and in Robeson, about six feet high, of black complexion, and had small whiskers when he deserted. Any person apprehending said slave and lodging him in any jail, so that I get him, shall receive the above reward. Address me at Columbia, S. C.

CHRISTIAN LIGHTNER.

Fayetteville, May 22, 1834. 86-tf.

REMOVAL.

JOHN MUNN has removed to the Store four doors West of Mr. Jno. McArn's Dry Goods Store, Hay street.

November 1, 1834. 9-f.

Children's Toy Books

OF every description, for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

August 12, 1834.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

For sale, wholesale and retail, by

E. J. HALE.

SALT, COFFEE, &c.

200 LARGE SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, 5 do. Blown do.,
400 Bushels Rock ALUM do.
10 Barrels Prime Green COFFEE,
20 Bags do. do. do.
5 do. Old Java do. for family use,
21 Spanish Hides,
10 Boxes Manufactured Tobacco.

Just received and for sale by

JOHN MUNN.

Hay Street.

Nov. 17, 1834. 11-tf

Lime and Plaster of Paris.

THE Subscriber has just received 200 casks of fresh LIME, and 21 barrels PLASTER of PARIS, which will be sold low for cash. He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plaisterer, he can always speak confidently as to the *quality* of the articles

He may be found on application, at the Shop opposite the United States Bank.

JOHN E. PATTERSON.

February 20, 1835. 25tf.

Barouche for sale.

A neat light BAROUCHE, with falling Top, calculated for either one or two Horses, and having a double set of Harness, all perfectly new, for sale low. Apply at this Office.

April 14, 1835.

COFFEE.

Just received by Steam Boat Henrietta,

68 Bags prime Rio COFFEE,
23 do. Laguira do,
46 do. Cuba do.

For sale by T. SANDFORD & CO.

April 27, 1835. 34-tf.

Superior Molasses.

10 HHDS. of the above article, just received per. Steamboat Henrietta. And in point of quality inferior to none ever Sold in this market.

For sale by E. B. DRAKE.

March 17, 1835. 28-tf.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

Fayetteville N. Carolina.

TEMPERANCE HOUSE.

THE SUBSCRIBER has opened a House for the reception of Travellers and Boarders, known by the name of THE PLANTER'S HOTEL, and solicits a part of public patronage. The House being large and in the most elavated place in the Town, and close to a large Fountain of pure Spring Water. His Establishment shall always be furnished with every necessary that the country affords, except Ardent Spirits.

MICHAEL McGARY.

October 14, 1834. 6tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have just received from New York and Philadelphia, a new and splendid supply of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Gentlemen's Summer Wear, Calicoes, Muslins, Silks, and a handsome assortment of Ladies' Bonnets of the latest style, Gentlemen's fine Hats, Shoes, &c. All of which they will sell low, at wholesale or retail, at their new stand, South East corner of Market Square.

JOHNSON & CARPENTER.

Fayetteville, March 31st. 30 tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS just received, by the late arrivals from the North, a large assortment of

DRY GOODS.

Among which are, real French Muslin, Ginghams, Calicoes, Italian Lustrings, Gros de-berlins, Gros-de-naps, Gro-de-zan Silks, Shawls and Handkerchiefs, in a great variety, Cross Barred Muslins, Cambrics, gentlemen's Summer Clothes, a new article, Drills, Rowen Cassimere, Hamiten Janes Marseilles Vesting, 4000 lbs. Cotton Yarn, Petersburg make, Virginia Cloth, with many other articles, all of which will be offered at wholesale, or retail, cheap for cash. *Also*, on hand, Sole and Upper Leather, Harness do. &c.

March 30, 1835. 30-tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL.

AT a meeting of the patrons of the FAYETTEVILLE FEMALE CLASSICAL SCHOOL, the following gentlemen were elected to fill the offices for the ensuing year.—The Rev'd JARVIS B. BUXTON, President; CHARLES P MALLETT, LOUIS D. HENRY, JOHN H. HALL, THOMAS C BLAKE, CHARLES T. HAIGH, JOHN W. WRIGHT, Trustees.

The Trustees respectfully give notice that they have succeeded in securing the services of Mrs Eliza Unthank as Directress of this Institution, and those of Mr E. Tripp as teacher in the higher departments of study. The well known reputation of this lady and gentlemen, gives security that the object of the Board will be met, which is to furnish to a limited number of Females the best privileges of Education. The School will be divided into two departments, for admission into which, application may be made to Mr. Thomas C Blake, the Treasurer of the Board.

Fayetteville, January 19, 1835. 20-ft

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cas prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Furniture Ware Room.

JOHN W. BAKER has just received from New York, an assortment of gilt and mahogany

Framed Looking Glasses,

Of the latest and most fashionable patterns; a very general assortment of cane, rush, board bottomed, curled maple and

FANCY CHAIRS,

A great variety of patterns; together with an assortment of home made

CABINET FURNITURE,

Consisting of mahogany and walnut Sideboards, Secretary and Book Cases, Dining Tables, Breakfast and Tea do., Centre and Card do, Bureaus, Candle and Wash Stands, Ladies' Work Tables, Spring seat Sofas, Easy Chairs, Mattrasses, mahogany, curled maple and plain Bedsteads; all of which will be sold on as good terms as can be obtained in the market.

December 30. 65tf.

Grocery & Commission Store.

WILLKINGS & CO.

Offer for sale for approved Notes at three months,

77 HHDS. Bright Retailing MOLASSES,
45 do. prime Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars,
120 bags Laguira, Rio and Cuba Coffee,
15 do Ginger, Pepper and Spice,
20 bbls. green Copperas,
10 crates assorted Crockery.
17 do loaf Sugar,
5 do Salts,
8 kegs of bar Lead,
10 qr. casks sweet Malaga Wine.

October 14, 1834. *f.*

25,000 Choice Havanna Segars

Just received and for sale by the Subscribers.

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 21, 1834. 7 *tf.*

Palm Leaf Hats.

30 Dozen Palm Leaf Hats,
10 do. stripe do do.—For sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 6, 1835. 31tf.

Notice.

ISHAM BLAKE, Jr. having made and executed a Deed of Trust to the Subscriber of his Stock of Goods, Furniture and other property, together with sundry Notes and accounts, for the benefit of his Creditors, as therein specified: Notice is hereby given to those persons indebted to the said Isham Blake, Jr. to come forward and pay the same to

EDW'D W. WILLKINGS, Trustee.

Sept. 1, 1834. 900-tf.

FIRE INSURANCE.

INSURANCE may be effected on Buildings and other Property in this place and in the vicinity, at a reasonable rate of per centage, with the Augusta Fire Insurance Company, on application in writing, to the Agents in this town. Applications (postage paid in all cases,) must contain a minute description of the property to be insured.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.

Fayetteville, North Carolina

October 23, 1834. 8tf.

FOR SALE.

A BAY HORSE, eight years old, and BAROUCHE with a leather top, a little worn & good Harness. Apply to

JAMES MAHONEY.

March 20th, 1835. 29-tf

JACKSON HOTEL,

LIBERTY POINT,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

THE SUBSCRIBER having leased the above establishment in the Town of Fayetteville, gives notice to the public in general that it is now open for the accommodation of Boarders and travellers. His table will be supported with the best fare which our market affords—His Bar room with the choicest Liquors, in short every exertion will be made to render his patrons comfortable. Particular attention will be paid to the Horses of those who may favor him with a call. From his determination to please all if he can, he hopes to gain as well as merit a share of public patronage.

THOS. H MASSEY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1834. 12-tf.

BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

PILLS,

Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

The Anti-Dyspeptic Pills have been successfully employed in almost every variety of functional disorder of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Spleen; such as heart burn, acid eructations, nausea, head-ach, pain and distention of the Stomach and bowels, Colic, Jaundice, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, sick head-ach, &c.

"Amidst the multitude of articles already before the public, professedly adapted to the relief of one of the most common and harrassing classes of disease to which we are liable, viz: derangement of the digestive organs, it must be a matter of gratification to the afflicted, to find one medicine offered to them by a Southern Physician of known and established respectability, and who is willing to stake his reputation upon the *safety* and *efficacy* of the remedy thus issued by his authority. The article is the result of careful observation and extensive experience, and nothing of the kind, we are informed from various sources, has been received with greater favor or has more fully on trial justified all the claims it offers to pubic confidence. Unlike most other Anti-Dyspectic and Anti Bilious remedies, which are either drastic purgatives, or are dependent for their efficacy upon Mercurial preparations, the operation of this Vegetable Compound is at all times gentle but effectual; and being wholly devoid of Mercury may be taken under any circumstances with the greatest safety."

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

JUST received by Steam Boats John Walker and Henrietta:
5 casks fresh Rice,
4 half do. do. do.,
20 bbls. fresh Irish Potatoes,
20 bbls. N. E. Rum,
10 do. Prime Pork, N. Y. City inspection,
10 bags prime Coffee,
20 sacks Blown Salt,
5 boxes Pipes,
5 casks fresh Raisins,
6 dozen painted Pails,
Boxes Sperm Candles,
Do. Bar Soap.

For sale by A. KIMBALL.

February 16, 1835. 24-tf.

Taken up,

AND committed to the Jail of Cumberland County, on the 2d inst. a negro man named JIM, supposed to be about 50 years of age, who says he belongs to Horace Dade, of Chesterfield District, South Carolina. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take him away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.

FRED'K MOORE, Jailer.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf.

SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,

5 HHDS. prime Sugar,
301 bags Rio & Java Coffee,
20 pieces Cotton Bagging,
20 coils Bale Rope,
40 kegs Cut Nails,
10 kegs Dupont's Powder,
1000 lbs. Loaf Sugar.

ALSO ON HAND,

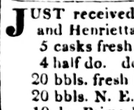
1000 bushels Liverpool & Alum Salt,
Swedes & English Iron,
Castings, a good assortment,
Blacksmith's Tools,
Trace Chains, Shovels and Spades,
HATS, SHOES and Upper Leather,

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY.

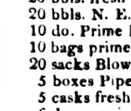
JOHN MUNN.

September 15, 1834. 2tf.



Commission Business will be promptly attended to by the Subscriber.

J. MUNN.



FOR SALE.

A six passenger Post Coach, of first rate workmanship and materials, but little used and in good order, for sale at one half its original cost in Newark, by

JAMES MARTINE.

May 9. 36-tf.

A Valuable FARM.

I WILL sell or exchange for property in the town of Fayetteville, that valuable and healthy FARM, in Chatham county, late the property of Archibald McBryde, containing 540 acres, lying upon the waters of Indian Creek and Line Creek. The low grounds are said to be very fine land.—It is within two miles of Tyson's Mills, on Deep River, and an easy day's ride from this place. An excellent Spring near the buildings. For further particulars apply to Mr. Niven McLeran, at Tyson's, or to the Subscriber in this place.

C. P. MALLETT.

April 17, 1835. 33tf.

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted either by Note or Book Account to L. R. Bradley, are requested to settle the same, with the Subscriber, on or before the first of April next. By so doing they will save cost, as all unsettled accounts after that time will be put in the hands of an officer for collection.

A. KIMBALL,
Assignee of L. R. Bradley.

March 9, 1835. 27tf

Ash Lumber Wanted.

Apply to C. P. MALLETT.

March 23, 1835. 29-tf.

BOOKS! BOOKS!

GREAT INCREASE OF STOCK.

THE Subscriber, having received his Spring purchases of BOOKS and STATIONARY, invites the attention of the public, throughout the State, to his very large Stock, which is offered at very low prices, wholesale or retail. Additional supplies of new and Standard Works, are received every two or three weeks.

AMONG THE STOCK ON HAND ARE:

Henry's, Scott's, Clark's, D'Oyly & Mant's, and Doddrige's Commentaries.
Quarto Family Bibles.—Polyglott and plain 8vo., 12mo. and Pocket Bibles, in great variety.
Barnes' Notes on the Gospels and Acts.
Testaments, large and small, fine and plain.
Common Prayer Books,—a variety.
Hymn Books—Village, Assembly, Watts's, Methodist, Zion's Songster, Mercer's Cluster, Dossey's Choice, Dover Selection, Purify's ditto, Parkinson's do., Hymns of Zion.
Christian Lyre; Missouri Harmony; Bridgewater Collection, and other Music Books.
Watson's Bible Dictionary; Buck's do.; Alexander's do.
Horne's Introduction to the study of the Bible.
McDowell's Theology.
Works of the Rev. Robert Hall.
Saurin's Sermons; Burder's Village do.; Jay's do, Wayland's do.; Chapman's do.; Bishop Ravenscroft's do; Bishop Hobart's do; Chalmers's do.
Hallam's Pulpit Assistant.
Newton on the Prophecies. Paley's Works.
Mosheim's Church History. Waddington's ditto.
Jay's Morning and Evening Exercises.
Horne on the Psalms.
Abbott's Popular Works, viz. The Teacher; Corner Stone; Young Christian; Fireside Piety; Mother at Home, Child at Home; Family at Home; Mother's Friend; Real Dialogues on Evidences of Christianity; China and the English.
Philip's Works, viz: on Redemption; Guide to the Doubting; Guide to the Conscientious; Communion with God; Manly Piety.
Dick's Work's; Christian Philosopher, &c.
Baxter's Call and Saint's Rest.
Bunyan's Works; Bickersteth's do.
Life of Rowland Hill. Keble's Christian Year.
Wood on Inspiration. Confession of Faith.
Venn's Whole Duty of Man.
Jay's, Cotterell's, Meade's, Berrien's, and Jenk's Family Prayers
Horne's Manual for the afflicted.
Miller on Ruling Elders; do on the Christian Ministry. With a variety of other Theological Works.
Byron's, Scott's, Moore's, Goldsmith's, Pindar's, Pope's, Sterne's, Hemans, Heber & Pollok's, Burn's, and Campbell's Poetical Works; beautiful Editions.
Hazlitt's British Poets.
Spectator, Tatler and Guardian; Shakespeare.
Burke's Works; Scott's Novels, complete in 27 vols.
Speeches of Chatham, Burke, Erskine and McIntosh.
Do. of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett.
Bulwer's Novels 12 vols., Cooper's do,
Encyclopedia Americana, 13 vols.
Lardner's Cyclopedia. 23 vols.
Jones's Defence of North Carolina.
Hume, Smollett, and Bissett's England, 9 vols.
Ditto ditto, and Miller's do. 4 vols.
Gibbon's Rome; Ferguson's do.
Robertson's America, Scotland and India; and Charles 5th.
Bancroft's United States. Gillie's Greece.
Rollin's Ancient History.
Josephus; Plutarch; Scott's Napoleon.
Webster's Quarto and School Dictionary.
Buffon's Natural History.
Crabb's English Synonimes.
Treasury of Knowledge.
Davenport's Dictionary of Biography.
Dictionary of Quotations.
Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.
People's Magazine; A Million of Facts.
Crockett's Life and Downing's Letters.
The Blue Book. The Federalist.
Young Man's and Young Lady's Own Books, and Sunday Books.
Singer's and Humourist's Own Books.
Daughter's Own Book; Father's do.
Lavater's Physiognomy. The Wreath.
Scottish Chiefs. Children of the Abbey.
Romance of the Forest Thaddeus of Warsaw.
Life of Franklin. Irving's Works Form Book.
Cook's Own Book; Virginia Housewife; 75 Receipts. McKenzie's 5000 Receipts.
Three Years in the Pacific.
Galaxy of Wit. The Casket.
Burder's Memoirs of Pious Women.
Mason's Farrier.
Millwright's Guide; Carpenter's ditto.
Cavalry, Artillery, and Infantry Tactics.
Harper's Family Library; Boy's and Girl's ditto. Together with a variety of New Novels.
Blank Books; Writing and Letter Paper, Quills, Slates, Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Ink and Ink Stands; Pencil Cases; Maps; Albums; and a variety of other articles of Stationary.

A very LARGE assortment of GREEK, LATIN, FRENCH, and ENGLISH *SCHOOL BOOKS.* Standard *LAW and MEDICAL BOOKS.* Together with many Books which cannot be enumerated.

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 1835.

State of North Carolina.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, April term, 1835.

Priscilla Hancock *versus* Etheldred Clemmons, & his wife Betsey, Wesley Hancock, Spencer New, and his wife Sally, Wiley Harris, and his wife Nancy, John Andrews, and his wife Patsey, Wiley Scarbrough, and his wife Lucy, Kennith Hearne, and his wife Tabitha, Edmund Andrews, and his wife Priscilla, Wilson Scarbrough, and his wife Piety, Elisha Hancock, Frances Hancock, and Eli Hancock, Heirs at Law of John Hancock, dec'd. } PETITION FOR DOWER.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Etheldred Clemmons, and his wife Betsey, John New, and his wife Polly, Wesley Hancock, Spencer New, and his wife Sally, John Andrews, and his wife Patsey, Kennith Hearne, and his wife Tabitha, and Wilson Scarbrough, and his wife Piety, are not inhabitants of this State; it is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, that publication be made for six weeks in the *Fayetteville Observer*, printed in Fayetteville, No. Ca., that they personally appear at our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Montgomery, at the Court House in Lawrenceville, on the first Monday of July next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte, as to them.

Witness, *John B. Martin*, Clerk of our said Court at Office, the first Monday of April, 1835, and in the 59th year of Independence.

(37-6w.) JOHN B. MARTIN, *C. C. C.*

To Tanners.

I WISH to employ a good Tanner and Currier; one of good moral industrious habits, will meet with constant employment and good wages.

R. W. FULLER.

Lumberton, May 16, 1835. 37-4w.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

IMPORTANT

To Physicians, and Dealers in Medicines.

J. J. LING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

Person Street, a few doors above Liberty Point,

IS now receiving a large and general Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, DYE STUFFS, and HATTERS' MATERIALS, &c. His Stock is by far the largest that has ever been offered in this Market, and which he warrants to be genuine, and is determined to sell at the lowest possible terms. Physicians and Country Merchants are invited to call and examine his stock. Orders will be promptly attended to. Prescriptions from Physicians put up at the shortest notice.

March 24, 1835. 29-tf.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

THE Subscriber will open his *Ice House* in a few days, where his friends and the public can be accommodated at one dollar per bushel, and small quantity at three cents per lb.

HENRY ERAMBERT.

April 14, 1835. 32-3m

Coffee, Cheese, Lime & Hay.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE:

50 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 boxes CHEESE,
10 casks ditto,
40 casks Thomastown Lime,
50 bales superior Northern Hay,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas in 2lb. Cattys,
Chocolate, &c.

—IN STORE—

500 bushels CORN,
20 barrels fine and superfine FLOUR,
Salt, Iron, Sugar and Molasses,
Nails, &c. &c.

JOHN MUNN.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

MILL IRONS &c.

THE Subscriber manufactures, and will keep constantly on hand,

Mill Cranks, Mill Irons & GRIST MILL SCREWS,

Of all descriptions, warranted to be of good quality, and at a reasonable price. Orders from the country will be punctually attended to, and the articles furnished as *CHEAP* as they can be procured *any where.*

All kinds of Black and White Smithing executed with despatch, at my shop on Person Street below Liberty Point.

ARCH'D McLAUCHLIN.

Fayetteville, Jan. 6, 1835.

I WISH to sell all or any part of my

REAL ESTATE,

Either in town or country, among which there is a pleasant Summer RESIDENCE, 2¼ miles from Town. Also, 45 acres of LAND on the Wilmington Road, adjoining the lands of Mr. Mallett and others, for which I will take in payment Negroes, a Wagon and Team of Mares or Mules, and a liberal credit for one-half the purchase money.

JOHN MURCHISON.

February 16, 1835. 24 6m

COFFEE, MOLASSES, &c.

110 Bags prime green COFFEE,
20 do. white do.
20 hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES,
100 boxes Candles,
500 bushels Seed Oats,
200 do. Irish Potatoes,
40 bbls. No. 3 Mackerel,
15 do. No. 1 Mullet,
2 casks fresh beat Rice, for sale by

J. G. & J H. COOK.

Fayetteville, March 17, 1835. 28-tf

Jersey Wagon & HORSE, for Sale.

A JERSEY WAGON, considerably worn, and an ordinary work HORSE, for sale, low, if applied for immediately—Inquire at this Office.

March 10.

CIDER.

JUST received by Steamer Henrietta, 20 barrels Connecticut Cider, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31. 30tf.

COFFEE.

JUST received by Steamer Walker, 50 bags of Cuba Coffee, for sale by

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

March 31 30tf.

COFFEE and MOLASSES.

100 Bags green Cuba COFFEE,
25 do prime red ditto.
30 hhds. Molasses, for sale by

WILLKINGS & CO.

April 13, 1835. 32-tf.

Pianos for Sale.

JUST received on consignment, two new and beautiful **PIANO FORTES**, made by Dubois & Bacon, of New York, of excellent tone and latest style, having metallic plates. For sale low, by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, April 6, 1835.

Valuable Pine TIMBER.

THE Subscriber wishes to sell or exchange for Town Property, the following valuable tracts of LAND, viz:

640 acres, lying in Cumberland County, on the waters of Black Mingo, joins William Campbell, Daniel McGougan and others.

640 acres on the West side of the Cape Fear river, nearly opposite Averasborough.

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on the East side of South River, joining Duncan Blue's. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, on both sides of Little Cohara, joining James Ramsay, old surveys. Also,

640 acres, lying in Sampson county, upon the waters of Little Cohara, joins the last mentioned survey. Those two Tracts afford a fine situation for a mill with an abundant supply of Timber.

C. P. MALLETT.

Fayetteville, April 4, 1835. 31tf

MOLASSES.

20 HHDS. SURINAM MOLASSES, received per Steamer John Walker, for sale by

A. KIMBALL.

April 28.

40 SACKS Liverpool blown SALT,
50 bundles Northern HAY,
5 casks CHEESE,

Just received and for sale low by

JOHN MUNN.

February 23, 1835. 25tf.

NEW SPRING GOODS,

THE Subscriber is now receiving his SPRING SUPPLY OF GOODS, comprising a general and extensive assortment of

Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Fine Cutlery,

HATS & SHOES, fine & common,

Crockery, Glass and China Ware.

—ALSO—

Choice old Madeira, Sherry, Teneriffe, Port, S. M. & Malaga } WINES

Do. Cogniac Brandy and Holland Gin,
Old Jamaica Rum, W. I. and N. O. do,
London and Philadelphia Brown Stout Porter,
Old Irish Whiskey and Monongahela do,
50 barrels Baltimore Rye Whiskey,
40 do New England Rum,
Imperial, Gunpowder and Young Hyson } TEAS,
Almonds, Raisins, Loaf and Lump Sugar, fresh
Lemon Sirup, Lime Juice, Sweet Oil, Olives,
Pickles, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Mustard, Pearl
Barley, Spermaceti Candles, best Spanish Cigars,
&c. &c.

All which he offers at Wholesale and Retail at a very small advance for CASH.

ARCH. CAMPBELL.

April 28*th*, 1835. 34tf.

FRESH SPRING GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now opening their Spring *Supplies* of seasonable Goods, comprising a very general supply of FANCY and STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Hardware and Cutlery,

Cotton Cards,
Black and drab fur Hats,
Fine and coarse palm leaf Hats,
Men's fine and coarse Shoes and Brogans,
Ladies' Morocco, Leather and Prunella Shoes,
Hatter's Trimmings,
Shoe Findings,
Saddles and Bridles,
Saddlery, of all descriptions,
Dutch Bolting Cloths,
Cotton Yarns, &c. &c.

Together with a great variety of other articles, which make their Stock as complete as can be found in this market, and which they offer at Wholesale exclusively, and to which they would invite the attention of their friends and the public generally.

HALL & JOHNSON.

April 20, 1835. 33tf.

Take Notice.

THE public are hereby notified, that we, the Subscribers, Proprietors of the Capital Stock of the Henrietta Steam Boat Company, have nominated, constituted, and appointed James Hay and A. W. Horton, Esquires, our true and lawful Attorneys for us, and in our names, to receive all moneys due said Company, and grant discharge for the same, and to pay all moneys due by said Company. All persons having claims will please present them at as early an opportunity as possible, to those gentlemen.

BENJ'N RUSH,
JOHN CRUSOE.

January 9, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

60 TONS Swedes and English Iron,
3 tons sheet, band and hoop do.
3 do Steel, cast, German, Crowley, English and American blister,
1¼ tons bar Lead,
120 bags Shot,
60 kegs Dupont's Powder,
120 bags Coffee,
10 bags ea. Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
30 hhds. Sugar,
1500 lbs. loaf and lump ditto,
200 kegs Nails, assorted 4d to 40d.
10 bbls. Copperas and 3 ceroons Indigo,
30 pieces Cotton Bagging,
50 coils Bale Rope,
15 bbls. Tanner's Oil,
150 galls. Sperm ditto.

For sale by

HALL & JOHNSON.

October 28, 1834. 8tf.

For Sale.

2000 Sacks (full size,) Liverpool coarse Salt,
2000 bushels Turks Island Salt,
100 bags Coffee,
15 hhds. Muscovado Sugar,
75 Casks Thomastown Lime.

J. HUSKE & SON

March 31, 1835.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber is now receiving about TWO HUNDRED PACKAGES of **GOODS** embracing every description in the Dry Goods line suitable for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear, too tedious to enumerate. Among the assortment is an elegant stock of CLOTHS, of every description, Cassimeres, diagonal Lastings, Crape Cambrics, Linens, Silks, Muslins, Prints, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, a variety, &c. &c. &c. ☞ Merchants from the back Country will do well to call and examine for themselves, as the above stock has been bought mostly at the New York package sales, they will be sold *CHEAP.*

JOHN McARN.

April 14, 1835. 32tf.

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY, between Saturday night last and this morning, a negro man named JIM, sometimes calling himself JAMES LORD. He is about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, well made, and of ordinary size. Nothing remarkable either in his appearance or manners. He was raised on a farm, has some little knowledge of Cooper's work, and has been chiefly employed for two or three years past as a pressman in the Observer Office. It is probable that he will aim for Wilmington, as he formerly lived at Rocky Point, near that place, and has a mother living in the town. The above reward will be paid if he is apprehended beyond the limits of this State, or $25 if within the State provided I get him again.

E. J. HALE

May 4, 1835.

Mrs. Catharine S. Hawley's SCHOOL on Haymount, was opened on the 1st instant. Young Ladies from the country can be accommodated with Board in Mrs. Hawley's family.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1835. 33-tf

HAY and RUM.

Just received by Steamer John Walker,

50 BUNDLES NORTHERN HAY,
10 barrels and 4 hogsheads } N. E. RUM.

For sale by

A. KIMBALL

May 4th, 1835.

Cheap Paper for sale at the Book Store